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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 59

May 1, 1934

No. 9

Recovery By Recovering

Edward F. Stevens

Tiers, Books And Stacks

Robert W. Henderson

Libraries Twenty Years Hence

Arnold K. Borden

Second-Hand Book Buying For Libraries

William H. Allen

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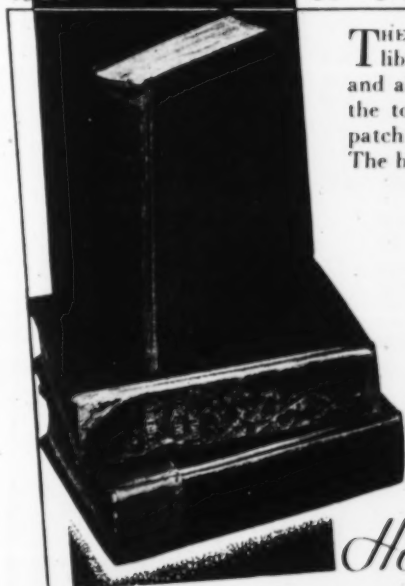
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL



Libraries Twenty Years Hence

By ARNOLD K. BORDEN

Reference Librarian, University Of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALTHOUGH to go against the tide of public opinion is not to be popular, one cannot live honestly by suppressing critical doubts. After the War the country was sold on prohibition and as the sequel has shown was wrong. During the 1920's the country had convictions of unending material prosperity and the whole country was flagrantly wrong. Now, during the 1930's, the country is in the midst of great social and economic experimentation based on the underlying assumption that the trouble is overproduction, technological unemployment and all that. Is there not more than a chance that, viewed from the vantage ground of 1954, the country will again appear to have grossly exaggerated slow, evolutionary tendencies into cataclysmic dangers? One corollary of this new social thought seized upon by all educational agencies is the vast increase of leisure that is expected to result at once—predicated on the assumption that from now on the world's work can be done in thirty hours per week. Viewed in the cool light of the gradual emancipation of labor by machinery from 1770 to the present time, does it not strike one as a startling development that there should be such a sharp drop from an average of 48 hours of work required of labor per week in 1929 to one of thirty hours only five years later? Again, perhaps the old economic logic that there is no such thing as overproduction (speaking of the total productivity of labor), a doctrine only this week reiterated by the report of a Committee appointed last year by President Butler of Columbia,—that overproduction is a symptom rather than a cause of depression—may be rediscovered as having more of truth than is now believed.

How then, does all this bear upon long-range plans for library development? Obviously, while it is im-

portant to take into account historical trends, the stampede of the 1930's to sudden innovation as the result of depression psychology must be discounted. As always in human affairs truth does not reside in the outer edges of controversy or novelty. There will be more leisure by 1954—yes—but libraries will be able to absorb the increase by gradual expansion of activities.

One consequence of this social change which we call the "New Deal" is the subordination of individualism. The transition to modernity at the time of the Renaissance saw the rise to importance of the individual man for the development of contemporary civilization in accordance with the doctrine of *laissez-faire*. Today in Italy, Germany, and the United States, and in many other countries the expedient of social control and regulation has taken the place of democracy and the sovereign individual.

Yet, by way of consummate paradox, the visible tendency of modern education is to stimulate originality and initiative. If the development of tutorial and preceptorial systems means anything, if the attention paid to selected groups throughout the educational system, the enthusiasm with which browsing rooms are received, the adaptation of the tutorial system to libraries in the form of readers' advisory services—if these have any significance, it lies in the stress on personal growth.

One wonders about the difficulties of a dual existence implicit in this paradox. Is it possible to have one's social and economic life circumscribed by a multiplicity of regulation and at the same time remain intellectually free and creative? Does it make any difference in the planning of libraries for the future which emphasis becomes ascendant? In other words, is library service going to be a form of in-

discriminate mass education and relaxation or is it going to resolve itself more and more into specialized services—graduated all the way from special departments for children up through various types of advisory assistance to individual adults to genuine research in intimate conjunction with scholars?

A further problem which should be subjected to clear debate and analysis is the possible modification of library service in the light of recent sociological research. Can the conclusions of such research be applied with practical effect at any particular point in libraries? Do the conclusions reached have genuine scientific validity? For instance, what is the validity of the "questionnaire" upon which so much of this sociological research depends, yet which is entirely open to the caprice of the answerer and long since an object of universal ridicule? But the most important question of all is raised by granting the soundness of the results: just what that is practical can libraries do about it all?

The *Atlantic Monthly* for January contains a rather convincing article on "The Rise and Fall of Psychology." It is a reasonable conjecture that this subject, perhaps establishing a new base on the strong beginnings of James, G. Stanley Hall, and others, will proceed more slowly but soundly in the immediate future. While it may have attained a more logical and practical status twenty years hence, it is not possible in the midst of present limitations to see how libraries are going to be able to utilize its discoveries to advantage.

Here are a few conflicts—rather theoretical and introspective, to be sure, but perhaps with some substance at that—which one should exercise before trying to visualize the future.

A Ten-Point Program

1. RESEARCH.

By 1954 it should be realized by both academic and public libraries that research (as apart from reference work) is a logical and inevitable culmination of the evolutionary development of libraries. And included in the word "research" should be a variety of activities. It should of course include fundamental assistance to scholars in the many ways that have already been demonstrated as useful. Much more than that, the library through its research department should endeavor itself to make original contributions to knowledge. Such research departments should have the freedom of scholars—their time should not be too critically scrutinized, but their worth judged only by results. Libraries for a long time now have been amassing great collections of research materials, and it is not at all clear why they should await the pleasure of outsiders when so much that is important craves doing. By research, too, is meant not merely bibliographical work—there is doubtless much that would be done in this line that would have original and creative value—but real discovery in literature, history, etc.

2. ENDOWMENT OF RESEARCH IN LIBRARIES.

It is doubtful if any money spent in endowing such research in libraries would be wasted. Granted the proper personnel, it should be permanently productive of valuable results. Let a benefactor come along saying, "I'm going to make research work in libraries a financially independent enterprise to give it long-range stability. Let it go ahead and do everything possible to aid scholarly research and beyond that execute creative projects of its own".

3. EFFECTIVE DISTRIBUTION OF KNOWLEDGE.

Although still in a preliminary and experimental stage, readers' advisory services have given clear proof that they must be provided for much more generally in the future than at present. Personal guidance to readers becomes almost indispensable as book collections expand to huge proportions. This is a helpful adjunct to adult education and to those of all ages not actually enrolled in formal classes. Such attention to the individual gives purposeful direction to reading and renders to society a better accounting for the vast investment that has gone into the making of a modern library.

4. INCREASED IMPORTANCE OF THE LIBRARY AS AN EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL FORCE.

This is inevitable. The reason for the non-recognition of the library heretofore as a social force has been the general conception of it as a passive rather than an active agency—something that was merely a material adjunct to such active institutions as schools and colleges. If college students made use of the library, it was because they were sent to use books provided by their faculties and housed by dint of convenience in a central building known as a library. The library takes on no credit or personality of its own in such a conception. Neither did it derive prestige from the growth of use by the general public. It was the tax-payers who were willing to pay the bill that got the credit, for in contrast with the school system the library has always been much more of a casual concern. There is a great difference between compelling a child to attend school and the allotment of a few mills on the dollar for the support of a library.

By virtue of the growth during the present century of an active philosophy of library work among librarians themselves and more especially through social and economic change general attitudes toward the library should undergo substantial modification by 1954. The elimination of immigration and child labor, a population almost wholly the product of the American School system, the raising of general intelligence by the large increase in college attendance since the War, the gradual growth of leisure—all this will make for a more homogeneous and enlightened people. The result on libraries in connection with adult education will be tangible. The influence on book collections should be two-fold: quantita-

tive in the number and qualitative in the types of books demanded.

5. RESOURCES OF LIBRARIES.

- a. Larger numbers of books per capita, especially of non-fiction books that are recent, must be provided if public libraries are to give satisfactory service. It is surprising what a lack of adequate reading facilities exists even in such well-developed library areas as New York City. One has only to live there to realize the difficulties. It took one persistent young man two years to get Lippmann's *Preface to Morals* in New York City libraries. The part which commercial circulating libraries take in the provision of reading is going to continue most important, but there is an area, including types of fiction and non-fiction, unbridged between the service rendered by circulating libraries and public libraries to which the latter must give more attention, by duplication and otherwise, if a serious gap is not to continue in reading facilities. Failure in these respects subjects the library to criticism.
- b. The integration of resources for increased efficiency should be

Ideal Library Set-Up in 1954¹

A. Great regional libraries for research, rare books, inter-library loans, etc. These libraries will have copyright depository privileges with at least partial federal support.

B. Large library systems for whole metropolitan areas or several counties, based on trading and geographic districts, ignoring state and county lines.

(1) *Regional supply libraries with good reference collections.*

(2) *City branch and village libraries with substations and book truck service.*

These systems should be supported by state and local funds, with federal assistance where necessary to insure at least minimum service to all.

Library service will include:

(a) *Up-to-date ephemeral pamphlet material.*

(b) *Specialization in books and staff, particularly in the libraries of A and larger B classes.*

(c) *Messenger service supplying books to people too busy to come to the library and willing to pay for the service.*

(d) *Extension of the readers' adviser service.*

(e) *Closer personal contact in service, with more personnel in the rôle of helping readers in all departments.*

There will be three distinct classes of library workers:

(1) *Professional librarian with emphasis on scholarship and administration.*

(2) *General library assistants.*

(3) *Clerical workers.*

We hope that library techniques will be thoroughly studied and placed on a more rational basis.

(1) *In cataloging and classification, more attention will be paid to the reader's point of view.*

(2) *Printed catalogs will come back into favor. This will make the catalogs of B-type libraries available to every individual in the service area.*

Library objectives are similar to those of all educational, recreational, and cultural agencies; their relations may be pictured by three interlocking rings which overlap to a greater or less extent.

Librarians as a group will suggest needed books to publishers, but author's right to produce an original work in any field must be safeguarded. Research tools will be made possible where they do not pay for themselves—e.g. Social Science Abstracts. Perhaps a subsidy for commercially unprofitable material could be introduced.

Libraries will sell books in places where there are no book stores, or possibly the library will confine itself to giving fullest cooperation in helping the reader to order books from the publisher.

¹ Report of a discussion between Mr. Carl Milam and Messrs. Ralph H. Caruthers, R. Russell Munu, Louis M. Nourse, John R. Russell, Francis R. St. John, Ralph R. Shaw, and Wyllis E. Wright on January 26, 1934.

realized by 1954. From the present confusion of many surveys, union catalog enterprises,

and subject analyses of library contents should emerge better defined areas of specialization for purchase and research.

- c. A greater attention to the acquisition and preservation of manuscripts and other primary material will, partly by virtue of propaganda, become rather general. In this connection, it might be very interesting for the American Library Association to concentrate experimentally on two or three cities, say in the 100,000 population class, and conduct through the medium of the local public libraries an intensive publicity campaign to encourage the public to make these libraries repositories of commercial books, old wills, family records, etc. In addition to seeing how much material of this sort could be gathered in, such a campaign would increase consciousness of valuable materials, now often destroyed.

6. VISUAL EDUCATION.

May one not expect more use by libraries of the motion picture as an educational instrument? On what has been

done or is contemplated in this line the writer admits complete ignorance. Will it be possible, for instance, for students of our contemporary life twenty, fifty, one hundred years hence to see films preserved from this day? Are newsreels saved in any way for posterity?

7. PERSONNEL.

In justice to those who go through the professional training schools, more effort should be made to avoid assigning them to positions requiring mere manual routine. By 1954 it is hoped that through greater resort to mechanical devices and a clearer division of the labor between work of professional and non-professional character, library work will be rendered more uniformly attractive.

8. ORGANIZATION OF KNOWLEDGE.

As it is particularly the function of libraries to organize knowledge and give it suitable bibliographical analysis, there might be some virtue in asking reference departments the country over to keep records of what they believe to be inadequacies along these lines and send them for consideration to some central planning agency of the A.L.A. Possibly some libraries in the country that desire to contribute to the general research output but do not visualize helpful projects could then be persuaded to undertake such.

9. RECRUITING AND PROMOTION.

- a. The question of professional education is of course receiving plenty of attention. Presumably more real progress will be made as it becomes possible to draw up actual syllabi of course content, specific plans for reorganization of curricula, etc.
- b. The recognition of ability presents a real problem. As one goes around among libraries,

one sees many able men caught, as it were, in blind alleys. In the competitive atmosphere of the business world it is assumed that, by and large, intelligence will find its level. In the university world a premium is placed upon productivity. But in the library profession there seems no sure way of bringing the most qualified person into contact with the right job. By way of solution for this delicate problem, would it be possible so to extend the personnel service of the A.L.A. that it could develop some system of gradation that would not be invidious, while at the same time keeping in touch with all real vacancies in the country and offering to institutions very personal and confidential help in selecting new material? Doubtful, of course—not least because it is difficult to place full credence in letters of recommendation even though written by one's most intimate friend. Nevertheless, it should not be beyond our intelligence to devise more adequate expedients than at present exist.

10. GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.

It is suggested that the A.L.A. make a careful study of this subject which has doubtless great potentialities. The public can be made a lot more library conscious than at present in the disposition of money and books. Libraries should be advised on this subject—as one layman said to the writer the other day, "If I am going to give to a library, I want to see continuity of policy toward gifts over long periods of years, a proper attention to rules and regulations in the administration of the library, and other evidences of care and appreciation." The successful beginnings in a few university communities of Friends of the Library organizations indicate the possibilities, but it is a movement that should be much extended, especially by public libraries.

"What, then, is the use of reading? This, as I see it—that a man shall discipline himself. Call it reading or call it by the name of education it does not matter which. The end is the same. There must be discipline and men must learn to stand unblamed before themselves. America needs such men. The world needs them. Each his own governor and each his own judge. Higher than that no man may climb. And when you find a man of such type, you will find one attending very strictly to his own business".

—From *Free Fantasia On Books and Reading*
By CHARLES J. FINGER
Courtesy of Haldeman-Julius Co.

Second-Hand Book Buying For Libraries

By WILLIAM H. ALLEN

SIX weeks ago when I was asked to write an article on second-hand book buying for libraries, I could not see that there was much to say that was not either obvious or superfluous; since then, mulling over the matter from time to time, I have decided that there may be something that falls in neither category. I trust that I have said it.

The first detail in looking for a book is to make sure that it exists and to locate the publisher and date, and then to find if it is really out-of-print, for, if it is not, there is normally little use in hunting for a second-hand copy. Unfortunately librarians will occasionally ask for books with the wrong author and title, so that it is difficult at first to supply them; and they may have a dealer advertising for some that prove to be in print, here or in England. Whenever anyone sends us a want-list we check up each title that is in any doubt, in the *United States Catalog*, the *English Reference Catalogue of Current Literature* or the *English Catalogue of Books*; if these fail, we often find Sonnenschein's *Best Books* extremely useful. *Who's Who* and *Who's Who in America* also are helpful, as they sometimes list a man's works that have not appeared through regular channels and so have escaped the bibliographies. If a book seems to be o.p. in this country and is not obviously American, the librarian should check it up in the *English Reference Catalogue of Current Literature*, as plenty of works are available over there that no longer appear in the catalogs of American publishers or agents. A careless jobber will for this reason report books as o.p. when they really are not.

The obvious thing for a librarian to do next when looking for a second-hand book is to try the dealers in his own city, if there are any. He will naturally accumulate a list of wants to look for on his periodical visits to book stores. I don't know how many librarians can take time in their regular hours to get around; but if they are interested in their work and are not mere union laborers they will take their own time to visit the local stores, as well as those in other places whenever possible. By that means they can pick up stuff that they want most cheaply, and they will likewise acquaint themselves with the stock of many dealers, so that they will know what man to ask for each type of book, and will incidentally see things on his shelves that they may later need. They will also spend many spare hours—again of their own, if not of the library's time—reading catalogs,

which is a most successful form of serendipity. Books that prove to be scarce and high-priced when advertised for, often lurk at a low price in catalogs—in those of the great English dealers, as well as in those of the obscure American ones.

When there is no opportunity or time for personal search, there is then the question of what to do next. Some order librarians advertise in *Publishers'*

Weekly, and this method has the advantage of being prompt and often of securing books at a low price. This saving of course is reduced by the fact that every title advertised for costs fifteen or thirty cents no matter whether it is found or not. The disadvantages are that it entails correspondence, which takes up too much time for a busy librarian, and means dozens of small accounts, each to be handled separately, with a two-cent tax and a three-cent stamp and a letter each time a check is sent out. But the real objection is that once a library has

advertised publicly for a book it ends right there except for the dealers who can quote at once. They will not take the trouble to save these lists and quote books that turn up later, because they do not know but that they have been supplied by someone else. If a library-list is sent to a favorite dealer, he will pursue every item thereon until he has found it or until it has been cancelled.

There is, however, one case in which a library will do well to send out its own want-lists, to as many dealers as possible, and that is when it is looking for a large number of books or pamphlets of so little general interest or commercial value that no dealer can afford to advertise for them. Princeton, for example, some years ago made up mimeographed or typewritten lists of theses and other minor works in various fields and sent them to the most likely dealers here and abroad. Although I myself specialize in Classics I could offer only two or three items on that list, and I presume that other dealers had as little luck; so that it would have paid no one of us to have done the advertising ourselves.

The next point to consider is what or how many booksellers a library should try. The worst plan, of course, if one is in a small place, is to stick to the local dealer, who knows little of the various ways of getting out-of-print books, never visits other stores, and—as he often cannot afford the *United States Catalog* and other reference books—only guesses at prices. Occasionally, I presume, the librarian must deal with him, for political or other reasons. The next worst blunder is to send typed lists of ordinary

books to half-a-dozen dealers, and then perhaps advertise oneself. A dealer who receives such a list will quote what he has in stock, but will make no effort to hunt further.

Not quite so bad, but quite unnecessary, is dealing exclusively—by agreement—with one firm. This means that that firm will have less urge to hunt hard for scarce books and that, unless it is extremely capable, much will not be found; yet the librarian's hands are tied, so that he cannot make efforts elsewhere to get something that is badly needed. Without the possibility of competition, the dealer under such circumstances is too likely always to charge the maximum price. What the advantages are, I do not know.

The ideal method, in my experience back-stage, is for the librarian to send his lists more or less regularly to one or two dealers, but with no feeling of obligation to them except as they give good service. Lists can be sent to one man and then if there are books that he does not locate they can be sent to someone else after an interval of two months or so. They should not be sent, as I said, to two dealers at a time, or they may both advertise—in *Publishers' Weekly*, abroad or through their own printed want-lists—and this naturally raises the price to some extent, besides discouraging them both. As we receive lists from other dealers who do a library business, and vice-versa, we always know when a library is trying some other firm, because of the series of "stickers" that we recognize. If we have had a chance at them first, we merely wonder politely how many "he" will get; if we are working on them at the same time, we feel discouraged.

At this point I might say that if a librarian obtains elsewhere some book that he has asked us for, we like to be told, so that we may drop our search and remove the card to the "dead-file." One woman-librarian, who sends us corrected want-lists each fall, is most conscientious in this respect, and we appreciate it.

I myself am in doubt as to whether a librarian should give carte blanche to a dealer to supply a book at his own price. Where he does that, I feel particular compunctions about not charging all that I may feel a book is worth—and at that I like to quote first if it is expensive, whether relatively or actually. All told I think I prefer to do this in every instance, as then there will not be a question about it later on, as far as I am concerned. But by the same token I always am a bit annoyed when a librarian writes too often that he "will wait for a cheaper quotation" or, if the book is very scarce and the institution wealthy, that their limit is "so much." But at any rate they have a perfect right to do that, and it is all told much more agreeable than if I had gone ahead and supplied it *sans phrase*, or if they had bound themselves to take it at my price.

The question is, what is a fair price? That is the hardest problem for a second-hand dealer. We spend hours in a week looking up catalogs and trying to decide just what a book is worth. If it is o.p. and published within, say, fifteen or twenty years, it will

bring close to its published price—if it is really worth while and in good condition. If it dates back to around nineteen hundred, when books were cheap, it will now bring what it would have been published at after the War. (Many books are of course worth infinitely more and as many infinitely less, but the library will not at any rate want many of the latter.) For those books that are really scarce, one must consult the second-hand catalogs of the large American and foreign firms, primarily of course those that specialize in that particular field. Every library should keep files of these catalogs, arranged by subject wherever possible, but they should in general throw out the old ones, as prices have advanced so much since the War. Apart from that, it will be found that the leading dealers, regardless of their country, will ask within 20 per cent or so of the same price for a well-known work; but several catalogs should be consulted each time to make sure that one of them has not gone astray on the title that interests you. These catalogs are a much better guide to prices than are auction records, as they show what an experienced firm, judging calmly, thought that a particular book would sell for; whereas an auction-price means at bottom—or top!—that some wealthy individual, or some dealer buying for him, was willing to pay that much, while someone else was willing to pay almost as much. Of course, once these auction-prices have appeared in print, they become for that very reason a sort of criterion of values; but the "uncertainty" of this criterion can be shown by comparing prices for a series of years or even for a series of sales in one year, when any single book will be found to vary widely in price. It is likewise common to see in catalogs, again and again, books priced at five dollars, say, with the note, "sold for fifteen dollars at auction in 1930."

All that I have written so far applies primarily to the purchase of out-of-print American and English books, which in general can be bought as satisfactorily through an American dealer, as he will presumably send his want-lists to all British firms, as well as advertise in a London trade-journal. (*Publishers' Weekly*, incidentally, is more and more reaching foreign dealers.) For American books it is peculiarly stupid to try an English dealer, yet it is often done. More than once someone over there has asked me to supply an American book, which I had offered in response to their advertisement, to a library in this country, even to the Library of Congress! For very difficult items, such as runs of British journals, it is well to try an English dealer, and also for British books that the American agents have not been able to secure. But again one should try different English dealers before settling down to one or two. I know one library that has stuck for years to a certain man in London who is notoriously high-priced.

The buying of out-of-print foreign books is a wholly different matter, as I at present especially difficult. The average American dealer knows no foreign language, unless English is foreign to him, and bothers little about foreign books. But there are a few firms in this country who specialize in getting

books from abroad, and I have no reason to believe that they are not successful in this field. If the library does not deal with one of them, it is well to have only one agent in each country on the Continent and then trust him. There are various reliable firms that could be mentioned, as well as one in Germany who is not to be trusted—although I understand that he has been spoken to plainly!—and one in France. The advantage in dealing with an American firm right now is that then he gambles on exchange and gives the library a definite price in dollars and cents. We, for instance, last year supplied a library with a set of Pope for forty dollars, the price we had quoted, and then owing to Government manipulation had to pay forty-five dollars for it! By dealing abroad you can benefit by exchange, if this is ever again possible, but at present the Roosevelt or "baloney" dollar may drop at any moment—or so it seems—and it is hardly safe to take chances. Last fall, when I asked the order librarian of a large university for a list of his o.p. American and English wants, he said that he would like to let me have it, but that they were then considering investing all their available funds in foreign money, before conditions got worse. They may save money by that procedure, but they run the risk of having France and Germany go off the gold standard; so that the dollar will be back where it was before

(I presume) and they will lose a great deal. At present libraries do better in getting foreign books here.

I have considered so far the problem of getting out-of-print books. To get particular ones second hand that are still in print—why don't we say "i.p."?—depends more on chance, that is, on finding them in the stores that one can visit personally, or in catalogs. It does not normally pay to try very hard for them otherwise, unless they are expensive, and it does not at all pay to advertise. On the other hand, the way to build up a library is to read catalogs constantly and watch for important books at a fair price. In a large institution, whether university or public library, this will be done by specialists in the various fields, but I cannot conceive of a librarian who does not have a particular interest in which he will try to develop his library—and he can do this only by steady but certainly pleasant work of this sort.

Perhaps I expect too much of my librarians! I know some who work so hard, under such trying conditions, that they have little time and less energy for any active personal search for books. Then again it is not always possible for them to buy what they know that their library needs, even for reference work. But, if a librarian is good enough for his job, he ought to be trusted to buy books as he pleases and, to a large extent, to buy those that are worth while.

"Although The Newberry Library does not possess the books and magazines desired by the average unemployed casual and is not equipped to serve that large body, however deserving, its ample stores have been utilized by many scholarly men and women who, by the turn of Fortune's wheel, have found themselves without positions and means of livelihood, and to whom such a gathering of literary compensations has been an important factor in helping them to preserve their mental balance and a normal outlook on life. To them the words of my colleague, Adam Strohm, the librarian of the Detroit Public Library, used in his last annual report, apply with equal force and appropriateness both to the institution over which he presides and to The Newberry Library: 'Here in this house of records the old truths of civilization brought them the comforting message that though material things perish the inner life may be enriched and an attitude of sanity be maintained.'"

—From The Newberry Library (Chicago),
Report of the Trustees for the Year 1933.

Recovery By Recovering

Improving The Appearance Of Rebound Library Books

By EDWARD F. STEVENS

Librarian, Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHEN WE BUY what appear to be books in these days, wherein standards of value fluctuate around any convenient fraction of their face, we do not look for much that is substantial in their constituent elements. In viewing the usual new book what we first behold is the "jacket" which, once devised as a "dust-wrapper" to protect the fine qualities of the cover, is now elaborated into a cloak for its shame. Instantly discarded as the jacket must be, there is laid bare a compromised book cover, whereon the lettering, the essential element of identification, which throughout the history of bookmaking had been impressed in gold as the only fit medium, is surfaced in frail inks, soon to be obliterated. Within the cover there is evidence of that same insincerity in materials and construction which makes a new book at once a library liability.

When a library acquires a new book, gay in a picture jacket, there enters into the program the expectancy of its early rebinding, when its original "casing" speeds on its way to the collapse inherent in its weakness and errors. Thus a people's library, or any other, where the book is intended for active use, must add to the initial cost-burden in book-buying, the discarding of its cover and its replacement with a better one, an economic waste damaging to a library's working and service. But as things are, there seems no escape from the present-day surrender of craftsmanship in the book product.

Happily there are those who can bind and rebind books for libraries with a clear purpose of insuring the book's survival. Neglect in book preparation has raised up the repairers of that neglect who might remedy it altogether should they be operative in the first place, when the book is made. Utility in library books is thus safeguarded by the repairers, but individuality in design, appearance and character is endangered by that uniformity which dulls the library's shelves.

Yet we must make the best of a bad situation, and, avoiding the pit-falls of high colouring, fanciful patterns and ornate stampings, experimented with by well-meaning devisers of "variety," we can and do insist upon a certain propriety and orderliness in rebound books without total loss of attractiveness. There are excellent surfaces and reliable colouring, and, best of all, there remains a non-fluctuating gold standard for the lettering. Synthetic gold, lapsing into a diseased green, will never again deceive librarians. The unsuspecting general bookbuyer learns too late that all that glitters is not gold.

In the actual lettering of titles upon library "re-

binds" there is room for aesthetic consideration. Good cloth, good colors, and gold leaf invite meritorious arrangement of types. A certain accepted relation of author, title and call-number lends to a most desirable uniformity to expedite finding, shelving, and inventory. A real advantage in dispensing with publishers' bindings is this consistency after the helter-skelter of the labeling of trade editions. In fiction, of course, the title at top of the back-strip with author's name at the foot is accepted practice to enable the eye of the seeker and the worker to follow the line of least resistance, the name in fiction corresponding to the call-number in non-fiction. In a large community, where there are many libraries, the device of each library stamped at the top is a ready means of identification. This seal adds one more element of "uniformity," to be sure, but the device helps to dress the book, much as epaulettes and gold lace added glamor to the uniforms of our militia in the days of military parades.

The choice of colors is a matter of taste, and no one really believes that a reader will select a book simply because it is bound in vivid hues which smite his vision. Loud colors, no less than screaming book jackets, are not the lure to pursuit of literature. Black is one of the best colors, especially for serious books, and no background better reflects the richness of gold lettering. Deep tones are not really somber, if well chosen, but variants of tan, brown, grey, and maroon are just dreary.

There is something more than taste that determines the form and arrangement of the letters and numerals impressed upon the cloth. Happily the lettering of rebinding must yet be done by hand, which is craftsmanship. Here skill enters that impressions be straight and true. But the crucial consideration is the choice of type which is the art of typography itself. Competent binders are learning that just spelling out words won't do. The letters must have grace and character to command respect as in the printed page. To begin with, we should make it a rule to forbid block letters or "sans-serif" type, whatever the passing fad. They are devoid of any pretense to beauty, but the binder likes them as easy to apply. The form of the true roman capitals based upon a well-considered type-face as Caslon, Garamond, Baskerville, or Granjon, is beautiful in itself, and an intelligent workman will determine size and proportions to the surface. On narrow books one must sometimes compromise with less favored faces for compression, but it is better to run the lettering along the spine than to squeeze it in sidewise. It would be a pleasing

relief, if we could vary the incessant capital letter with the use of the small or "lower-case" letters. Composing large and small letters together brings about the natural relationship, more familiar, pleasanter to the eye, and quicker to see. Size is not the sole aid to legibility—titles need not jump out to be observed.

It's too much to expect that a librarian should

specify the precise style and size of lettering for every one of the hapless hundreds of cripples awaiting the major operation upon the "binders' shelves," but explicit instructions to begin with, and close watch upon fulfilment will bring about transformation in the ranks upon our libraries' shelves such that rebound books shall stand beside new books not only unashamed, but superior and confident.

Below: (1) A Notable Successful Use Of Upper And Lower Case Types With The Sub-Title In *Italic Caps*; (2) Five Lines Of Caps Of Uniform Size, Well Spaced And Legible To A Good Distance; (3) Readable Use Of Caps But Hastily Planned And No Advantage Taken Of The Full Width Of The Book; (4) Modern Sans-Serif Type In Upper And Lower Case, Illegible At A Short Distance; (5) Typical Of The Gothic Lettering Of Rebound Books. The Fourth Line Shows The Effect Of Too Narrow Type. Compare With Edition Binding In 1 And 2; (6) Particularly Poor Gothic Caps, Crowded And Illegible.



Tiers, Books And Stacks

By ROBERT W. HENDERSON

In Charge of Stack, The New York Public Library

MESSRS. Van Hoesen and Kilpatrick, in their contribution in the April number of the *Library Quarterly* on "Heights of Books in Relation to Height of Stack Tiers," discuss a topic that has received attention in many libraries, but for which they have brought together a much needed summary of practice and available information. A few general observations supplementing their statement may be of interest and are given here, followed by a specific point closely related to the subject, which has so far been neglected.

Two fundamental factors determine the dimensions of stack tiers. First: the "stature of man" must determine the height. The top shelf must be within reach if speedy and economical service is desired. This is modified by the structural strength of the shelf. A 36-inch shelf has been found to be satisfactory, except where heavy books necessitate a shorter shelf. But this is very exceptional. The problem then becomes one of fitting the books to the stack, not the stack to the books.

Books fall into two main divisions when methods of shelving are considered: first, those too large to stand upright, which therefore must be laid flat in order to preserve them in good condition. What determines this size? A theoretical engineer might calculate strains and stresses on bindings and paper of different thickness, only to find that his exact calculations were not of much use because of the multiplicity of sizes and sorts of books and bindings as they follow one another indiscriminately upon the shelves. The practical librarian will examine his particular collection and decide accordingly, perhaps varying the size with the rarity or worth of the books, and the greater or less care which he considers should be given to the various sections.

The remaining books which stand upright upon the shelves of course should be divided into two or more groups in order to utilize shelf space economically, and it is this division that is the chief concern of Messrs. Van Hoesen and Kilpatrick. Just where should the division be made, and what is the principle involved? The problem is to space the shelves so that the maximum number of books are housed, and the minimum number of books are shelved on their foreedges, because they are too high to stand normally upon the shelves.

A large number of book sizes is not desirable. The division into two groups, the traditional "octavo" and "quarto", has stood the test of experience. Two factors are related: first, the average height of the

books. This must vary with each library, and varies considerably in different sections within a library. Second: the height of the tier, which, as already stated, is fixed.

The standard 7½-foot tier divides normally into seven shelves allowing an 11½-inch book to fit snugly. An eight-shelf division houses comfortably a section of fiction, but probably in any large reference library the eight-shelf division is too small. Too many books would have to be "turned down" on their foreedges. Many years ago The New York Public Library made a careful study of this problem, and after giving due consideration to the factors mentioned above, fixed the sizes of the books in the stack 11½ inches for "octavos," between 11½ and 19 inches for "quartos," and over 19 inches for "folios" which are shelved flat.

In a new library, with space to spare, the aesthetic sense of the librarian need not be offended by broken lines in stack tiers. Rows and rows of shelves, in unbroken line, especially when the books are in good order, have a classical austerity that is pleasing to the eye. But as space becomes cramped such considerations must give way to the more practical one of using space to the limit. The purely *theoretical* division of shelving must then be modified according to need, and additional shelves added wherever possible. The octavo tiers will occasionally divide into as many as ten shelves, while the quarto tiers will average between four and five.

So much for practice when books and shelves await their happy union. To estimate stack space for a new building is an entirely different matter. When it becomes necessary to plan a new building, how shall one proceed to estimate stack capacity, and what proportions in stack sizes shall be provided for?

It is at this point that Messrs. Van Hoesen and Kilpatrick are apt to lead the unwary astray. They state that 82 per cent of books are less than 25 cm. high, implying a similar percentage of shelving for "octavos". This estimate is based on the *height* of the books alone, and they have measured a hundred thousand to arrive at the figure! They ignore entirely the *width* of the book, and make no mention of depth of shelf or book. Obviously large books are thicker than smaller books on the average, and an estimate based on number only is incorrect. The measurement of 400,000 books for height only, as they suggest, would be futile.

The elementary factor in estimating shelf space is *cubic content*, or, as Ed. Wynn might put it: shelf space is calculated by *volume*. Any one who has had the slightest experience in moving books from one location to another strikes this principle in a most

decided manner. The only safe way to estimate shelf space is by cubic capacity.

The linear foot is commonly used as a basis of measurement of shelf space, but in practice it is always associated with the size of the books in the particular section under consideration. The linear foot then becomes not a measurement of length, but a symbol of cubic content. This is the method employed by the writer. There is quite a difference between a foot of novels and a foot of bound newspapers.

In estimating capacity, then, the unit is a *hypothetical book*. It is important to bear constantly in mind the abstract nature of the unit, and not to confuse it with the actual book. According to practice in The New York Public Library, 6.25 *hypothetical*

books occupy one linear foot of a shelf 9 inches wide by 11½ high. In estimating the transfer of books of varying sizes to shelves varying in length, and to tiers varying in height, the hypothetical book is used as a common denominator.

These figures are based on the collections in The New York Public Library. They are not offered as a basis of calculation for other libraries. The point is that in estimating the capacity of a new library the wise architect will make some study of the collection to be housed, and fix the unit to suit the particular condition. One collection will vary from another in many ways, and each calls for special consideration. The attempt to fix a theoretical norm for all libraries is useless. As Grover Cleveland said: "It is a condition that confronts us—not a theory."

John Doe Speaks

The Average Reader's Reaction To Books

By FLORENCE K. LEWIS

Librarian, Aberdeen, Washington, Public Library

MUCH has been voiced in speech and print about what the people expect from the public library, consequently from books, but it is almost always from the viewpoint of what librarians and other book venders think they should expect. We are guided in our diagnosis of their needs by what our so-called intellectual superiors have impressed upon us through book reviews and other literary media; in other words, we would sacrifice them on the altar of high powered salesmanship as we ourselves have been sacrificed. We are often so eager to get the patron out of the door supposedly satisfied, that we forget to get his reactions when he returns these same books. For that reason I have chosen to make this the focal point of my discourse today.

Perhaps I can clarify my meaning by one example. Were I to ask the title of the most popular fiction book on your shelves last fall nine out of ten would answer *Shadows on the Rock*. To be sure it was burdened with the most reserves and was reviewed far and wide. Nothing succeeds like success in bookdom. As a matter of fact few really enjoyed it, and many admitted reading it only because it was the rage. I know I am committing no intellectual heresy when I say that it was several notches beyond Joe Doe and his wife, and in many cases, beyond the club woman who reviewed it. To be sure the richly dressed lady with a veneer of culture had much to say about "the beauty of its diction" and other stock phrases, but if there is anything we learn out of the welter of

every day's experience it is to differentiate between the appreciation that is real and that which is simulated. However, the apparent interest in this book was commendable. I would not for a moment decry a book of such rare beauty as *Shadows on the Rock*, the subtle and resistless charm of which enshrines it in the category of true art for all time. We are all better off for having read it, though some did not appreciate it.

When I chose John Doe today as my victim I chose the very most important person in the library constituency, for he is the average man who enters your door and mine seeking recreation, stimulus, practical advice, or merely escape from life. He is the type specimen chiseled out of the sub-strata of the library's work-a-day world. Some will say I have wedged in too low and am pulling down a worthier average. Others, whose fastidiousness in regard to reading makes them shudder at the touch of Oppenheim and Harold Bell Wright, will say I have cut too high and am seeking to glorify the trifler who merely dabbles with books to kill time. My contention is that any condition which cries out to us every day of our lives from two-thirds of our circulation, be it the mediocre taste of the average man or any other problem, should become a very real challenge to our keenest intellectual curiosity.

In order to analyze the Joe Doe of today it is necessary to go back at least to the turn of the century. This reminds us that we are yet within the generation which is tasting the first fruits of compulsory education; but because the average man does not boast even a high school education and is some-

¹ Paper presented at Pacific Northwest Library Association meeting, 1932.

what self-made, there is no reason to assume that he has not some very intelligent ideas in regard to books. To be sure he is no longer satisfied with the smug literature that supplied his father. The Babbitt of today, according to Frederic Van de Water in a recent *World's Work*, has lost the flabby flesh of complacency. He has a "lean and hungry look" and is thinking more than ever before. He has received some very real jolts. Twice his sense of security has been snatched from him, first by the war, now by the depression, leaving him anxious, nervous, disillusioned, and groping for clear answers to the complexities of life. He demands the qualities of substance and sobriety in his books, as well as mere escape. While he is the product of a test-tube civilization, has been caught in the dragnet of a machine age, and is probably idle this winter by that cause, yet he can remember when men sang at their work and so he is a pathetic creature too, trying hard to adjust himself to a new economic order. Hence, we feel in libraries the avid demand for popularized science and philosophy outlines. Condemned though they be by the pedagogical hierarchy they are caviar to John Doe for they open for him the great book of scientific knowledge, which has been hitherto closed by academic terminology.

When, however, we attempt to project ourselves into the personality of the reader and select books from his viewpoint we are confronted by serious impedimenta. In the first place, we have to face the fact that the average person is almost inarticulate on this subject of books and is very reticent about expressing himself. It is only with the utmost effort that you can get him to say more than "Oh, I don't know why, I just liked it," or "No, it was rotten, I didn't finish it." In the second place, in presuming to invade the recesses of the mind to study its reactions and draw out theories upon which to base book selection, we are intruding upon a field in which we are novices—tampering with the most delicate instrument of the human anatomy. In this field, in which we are already strangers, we are attempting to deal with the most elusive and difficult phases of it, namely taste and personality which immediately break down under too much scrutiny.

However, whatever brand of psychology we happen to uphold certain essentials are agreed upon. As human beings we start out from the same threshold with pretty much the same equipment, physiologically and mentally. With this as a premise, we may conclude that the wide range of taste that prevails in adult life is entirely due to difference of training, discipline, and environment. But this conditioning has not developed evenly, and we are all so badly coordinated that the individual who is well rounded by all the forces of culture is unique. Even the expert and connoisseur along one line who can untangle the most intricate abstraction, will turn in his lighter moments to the most inane love story or mystery. Because of this constant overlapping of interests in the individual, and freakishness in the human make-up, it is impossible to classify people or classes of people as to their reading tastes. The best we can possibly do, as librarians, is to stand on the

side lines refereeing, as justly and fairly as possible, the constant tug-of-war between all the conflicting forces of culture and of mediocrity.

However, there are some characteristics that crop up so frequently, in dealing with men and books, that we are constantly reminded of Joseph Conrad's suggestion "that literature, particularly fiction, appeals to the senses and cannot be conveyed in any other way than from temperament, because it is not amenable to logical persuasion." An author's success depends entirely on his ability to bridge this delicate gap. Sometimes the best of them fail. For instance, the *Story of Julian* by Susan Ertz, which we hoped would have the popularity of *Madame Claire*, is a flat failure. We were fooled by a reliable author, but not John Doe. Authors mean nothing to him if they fail him. In contrast to the Ertz book we see *The Magnificent Obsession*, the demand for which we cannot satisfy, by an author we scarcely know—but it is a book with a noble purpose and uplifting quality which appeal to John Doe. You may say it is the Puritan god of retribution who holds him in his grasp; I would rather think that he is a gentleman-at heart, and things which go beyond the pale of good taste offend his finer sensibilities. This book appeals to the best within him. Better ten copies of this by way of stepping stones to its nobler prototype in the field of truly great literature, than twenty nondescript titles.

I can scarcely scratch the surface of this great subject of emotional appeal with its power to dictate his attitude toward books to nearly every man who, by virtue of his strategic position, can make or break them. Try as we will to paint a book in its rosiest hues the final test comes when John Doe finishes it or throws it aside in disgust. As Katherine Fullerton Gerould once said, "There simply is no answer to boredom."

However, there are a few large classes of books that illustrate it. One which comes to my mind first in the form of an antipathy is the dislike of a book written in the first person, technically called the hero-narrator type. What librarian has not encountered, "I don't like an 'I' book," which the behaviorist analyzes thus: We ourselves are egotists; we resent the intrusion of another person, the narrator, because we like to project our own ego into the rôle of the hero. Our actual responses to stimuli are direct and when the narrator keeps bobbing up, we are subconsciously irritated. As librarians we catch the backfire of this emotional state when we see the *Autobiography of Lincoln* and the *Story of San Michele* (truly splendid specimens of autobiography), suffer at the hands of John Doe who is reluctant to overlook even this one fault. It is indeed the master craftsman who can so disguise his ego as to produce his best work in the first person, as in *Lives Of a Bengal Lancer*, in which the hero so cleverly hedges behind his narrative that he escapes all criticism.

Another large class of books which derives its popularity directly from emotional appeal is the "western," a class which gives us more anxiety than any other because it takes so much of our book fund.

The impulse behind the appeal for these books is really wholesome. It is the urge for the clean outdoors, for mountains that are high and for "he" men, the expression of a very natural revolt against the moral flabbiness of this age. We all know that many people never develop beyond twelve-year mentality, at least their literary taste is retarded to that period. Zane Grey and his ilk furnish an easy step from the *Motor Boys* and funnies, the mental pabulum of the average child. I think the very worst indictment against the Zane Grey fixation is that of arrested development—on the part of the recipient, however, not on the part of the author, for he is a first class salesman. Like Wrigley's chewing gum and Ford cars, he has a commodity that sells, so why vary his product?

Without being ostracized from the profession may I advance one or two theories concerning the western, though not germane to the subject of psychology? Rich as has been our literary heritage from across the sea we must not allow self-consciousness for our crudities to blind our vision to the obligation we have to express ourselves in literature of our own which, to be well rounded, should legitimately include the western. The real cattle wrangler and two-gun man of yesteryear is a very recent memory, yet sufficiently removed to provide the glamour of distance. His paper replica, the cowboy of the novel who gallops up to the ranch house door and shoots the milk-pail from off the ranch-daughter's arm by way of introduction, is possibly a reincarnation of the uncouth, swashbuckling, swaggering backwoodsman of the early nineteenth century, whose tall tales furnished popular books during the 40's and 50's after the Kentucky country had been tamed.

I think we may even dignify the "western" with a place in the literary development of our country, every period of whose history has had its aftermath of books teeming with pseudo-romance, unreality, and bravado. Most of these have flowed off into the sea of oblivion, yet the best have remained to be polished rather than obliterated by the stream of time. As Constance Rourke brings out in her *American Humor*, Whittier once said that some Irish immigrants settled in New Hampshire bringing with them potatoes and fairies. The potatoes flourished but the fairies died, and in their stead grew up a supernatural creature with proportions commensurate with the great breadth of the new country. Another

generation or so may see the cowboy novel hero of today, having assumed the gigantic proportions of a Paul Bunyan, gallop through the land as part of our folk-lore.

I have not mentioned the great class of books the popularity of which we cannot ignore, such as the so-called "sponge cake variety" usually attributed to Kathleen Norris, Ethel M. Dell, the Porters, etc. Nor have I touched upon the craze for the detective and murder story, or the sex novel, which show John Doe up in his most unflattering psychological garments, or lack of them. In conclusion, you may ask: Is it of great importance what this obtuse creature, the average man, stuck half-way between Victorian reticence and sophisticated age, thinks about books when he is so soon to be replaced by a better educated and better balanced individual? I think it is. Let it not be said of librarians, as has been said of writers and critics, that they despise the public who consume their wares. Though the intelligentsia may laugh to scorn the simple standards by which the average man tests his literary bread, they should remember that there has never yet been evolved a system of philosophy which suggests a harmonious state in which what is best for one is best for all. Value is a variable, depending entirely upon the valuer. Santa Claus has value to the child until he discovers his mistake. The homespun philosophy of Harold Bell Wright has value for John Doe until broader knowledge cheapens this form of literature for him.

To be sure we must have ideals, in literature as in all else; which man may glimpse in his most exalted moments. But who shall say that these moments do not come as often to the plain man as to the aesthetic. We must have patience, for we should remember that in the process of evolution it has taken aeons and aeons of time to get John Doe to the stage in which he now is. In his body he carries fifty unused relics of his prehistoric antecedents; as Walt Whitman says he is "stuccoed all over with quadrupeds." Is it any wonder he should carry a little dryrot in his mind? As he up the steep side of Sinai staggers, his feet clogged with the mud of his lowly origin, yet his eyes are upward turned. Nineteen hundred years ago Jesus of Nazareth gave his life upon the cross in order that the average man might have an opportunity to redeem himself. Who are we, of the same clay, that we should presume to dictate in any way the process of that redemption.

Arbutus

Not Spring's
Thou art, but her's,
Most cool, most virginal,
Winter's, with thy faint breath, thy snows
Rose-tinged.

—From *Ferse*,
By Adelaide Crapsey
Courtesy of Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.

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Editorial Forum

Lettering On Rebound Books

THE BACKS OF BOOKS are of such varying width and the titles that must be printed on them of such varying length that the problem of planning the most acceptable lettering is a matter both of good taste and of practical knowledge. Publishers are often criticized for the results which they achieve in planning their bindings. Sometimes failure is due to lack of care, sometimes to a lack of attention to the needs of permanency, sometimes to those mischances of design that will inevitably happen. It is true that the growing interest in all problems of book design has brought about an improvement in the appearance of bindings during the last ten years.

It may be pointed out in this connection that librarians have some factors under their control by which the attractiveness of library shelves can be bettered, for the lettering on rebound books will ultimately be just as good or as bad as librarians demand. The standards of design are often so low that the shelves take on an unattractive look.

The designer of rebindings has the obvious handicap which the designer of the original binding does not have, in that it is not possible to have the dies made from hand-lettering, as can be done for edition binding, but it ought to be possible, with a little encouragement from those who place orders, to have more uniformly good types than are commonly provided and to have far more care given to the spacing of such lettering on the back and to the probable appearance of the whole when the library shelf mark has been added.

Some binders have remarked that libraries would rather save a half cent than to have further care given to bindings, and, if such comments are true, the librarians have little that they can say to the publishers who are under even more constant pressure of costs. We are convinced that the binders, with the new methods of machine typesetting now available to them and the more varied better fonts than formerly, can produce better results on the backs of books if the demand for this from the librarians is made clear. When these results begin to show, the shelves of rebound books will be more attractive than at present.

Strength may be the all-important thing in rebounding, but taste should be the expected characteristic, too, and it is for the librarians to better the situation.



The Montreal Conference

CONFERENCE PLANS go steadily forward and with the general theme for the program "Charting the Course for Libraries" there is assurance that the 1934 meeting will rank with the best of those that have gone before. Thirty-four years ago the Association, meeting in Montreal, had a banner attendance of 452. In 1927 nearly 2,000 members gathered at Toronto and it is expected that at least 2,500 will be present at Montreal during the last week in June.

In addition to the historic institutions and scenes of Montreal, a mixture of the mediaeval and the modern which blend in manner most marvelous, there will be a post-conference trip down the St. Lawrence and up the Saguenay with visits to Quebec, Ste. Anne de Beaupré shrine and to Montmorency Falls. A bibliographical tour to Europe has also been arranged, personally conducted by Mr. Faxon, and special travel parties to and from the Conference will include special features.

The store of pleasure, inspiration and profit derived each year from these annual gatherings extends throughout the months that follow, and it is not too soon to urge upon all library authorities the importance of having their own staff share in this common study of "Charting the Course" ahead.

The Cutting-Luce Bill

THE CUTTING-LUCE BILL to amend the Copyright Law of the United States so as to provide for entrance into the International Union has been given private consideration by the Foreign Relations Committee and by it was referred to a sub-committee for study, this sub-committee to consist of Senator F. Ryan Duffy, chairman, Simeon D. Fess and Frederick Van Nuys. Action to promote entry into the Union was urged by President Roosevelt in a message of February 19, and the bill was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee instead of to the Patents Committee on account of the interest taken in the matter by the State Department. Up to this time the attitude of the Authors' League on this bill has not been recorded, but it has heretofore favored the complete revision of the American law instead of a partial revision. The American Federation of Labor has appeared in opposition. Book publishers have always favored the complete revision program.

"Publication The Proof Of The Pudding"

"IT'S AN ODD CIRCUMSTANCE," says the editor of the *Princeton University Press Almanac*, "or at least so it has always seemed to us, that it is comparatively simple to raise money for research and almost impossible to interest anyone in providing funds for publication of the results of research. And yet isn't publication the proof of the pudding? And what good is knowledge if it is not made available to others? The expression about appropriations for de-

fense might be stated in terms of scholarship as 'millions for research, but not one cent for publication.'"

The pertinency of this observation is driven home to all who are interested in scholarly publishing year after year, and every student of scholarly publishing can testify how far short of the needed amount are the funds available for putting finally into print the results of the many careful programs of research that go forward under the direction of one agency or another. There is still too much inclination in university circles to look on research as of importance in itself without regard to the addition it should make to cumulative scholarship. With the present further reduction in available funds, still more careful attention needs to be given to the problem of how to get more worth while material into print and how to make it available in those libraries in which it can be most readily found by those pursuing further the paths that have been charted.

Robert W. Henderson

A "BACKGROUND" NOTE concerning Robert W. Henderson, author of "Tiers, Books and Stacks," is not amiss. Mr. Henderson has for the past fifteen years been in charge of the book stack of The New York Public Library, a domain of about 1 2/3 millions of volumes of the library's collections. While he did not have the original planning of the stack, he has, from time to time, planned and directed rearrangements of classes to relieve congestion, improve service, etc. Only this careful, scientific method of calculating by the symbol of cubic content will assure the ultimate success of allowing for growth without further shifting.

The largest change occurred three years ago when, because of serious congestion, more than 500,000 volumes were relocated—until now when, with the removal of some of the less-used material to another building, all of the volumes in the stack are going to new locations. Before a single book was touched, plans were carefully made. Now, moving is being easily accomplished; it becomes a giant jig-saw puzzle, with as many as five or six points of activity at one time, for as one class is moved out, another is moved in. Of incidental interest is the fact that about 15,000 volumes are moved each day, with no appreciable interruption of the 6-minute service to readers, even if the book wanted is in transit from its old location to the new.

Ink And Paper

LET ME SING a hymn to libraries and to their patient, accurate, helpful keepers, the librarians.

Here and there throughout the world are lamps whose flames are kept perpetually alight, as symbols of devotion and ever-during memory. Only a fundamental change in human nature, only a shift of the bases of civilized life, could put out those flames.

So with every library which has been placed, either

by private gift or public grant, upon a permanent economic foundation. It is a shrine where glows a perpetual flame—and one which really preserves the light of the past and sheds light upon all times as they pass.

In a world bound to change, in which even the foundations seem to tremble and crack, we must cherish everything which strengthens the continuity of our race, the continuity of human thought and achievement. Where better than in a great library can we extend our lives back through the generations of men? Where better feel the essential unity of the race like a great rock foundation for the culture of the future?

In one library which I know there is a Virgil collection, the gift of Junius Morgan, who died in France during the summer just past. In this collection there are not, of course, any manuscripts from Virgil's own hand or from the copyists who published his works in imperial Rome. The collection begins with manuscripts made by monks of the Middle Ages, copying with loving care—though sometimes with misreadings or slips of the pen—the lines of their poet. Then comes the first appearance of Virgil in type. Soon after the discovery of printing, this printer cast a font of type, designed from the most beautiful lettering of the professional copyists; in this type he printed Virgil's poems, leaving the initial capitals of each separate poem or book to be filled in by the hand of a skilled calligrapher, using colors. The date, if memory serves me, was 1482. Then came editions by other printers, in every great city of Europe. Then further editions with notes by scholars—editions which corrected the bad readings or misprints of the copyists and first printers, with notes which, by passages cited from Homer or other poets, threw light on Virgil's intention or his art. Then begin the translations. Between 1530 and 1540 several Italians worked at making Virgil speak Italian. By 1530 Gawain Douglas, a Scot, had put the Aeneid into Scottish English. In the 1540's Henry Howard, the young Earl of Surrey, translated the second and fourth books of the Aeneid into English blank verse; his work was printed in 1557. In the meantime the Aeneid had been put into French. New printings of the original Latin were demanded from time to time—at least every decade, and usually more often. New English translations have been made in almost every generation.

Standing before the collection which includes these hundreds, or rather thousands, of editions and translations of a single poet, you are aware that interest in Virgil, delight in Virgil's poetry, is one of the cohesive forces at work in the world—binding together not merely men of different nations, but men of different times. Yet this is but one ray of that perpetual flame which is the spirit of man, whose shrine is the library.

Now I have no room for a stanza upon the guardians of the flame, the librarians. But they deserve a whole hymn to themselves.

—HOYT H. HUDSON
In *The Step Ladder*

The Montreal Conference Program

"Charting The Course For Libraries"

June 25-30

General Sessions

FIRST—MONDAY, 8:30 P.M.
Address of welcome—Charles R. Martin
President's address—Gratia A. Countryman

SECOND—WEDNESDAY, 10:00 A.M.
(Topic: *Significant Trends in Government, Social Conditions and Education*)

Trends in Government (speaker to be announced)
Trends in Social Conditions—Helen G. Stewart
Trends in Education (speaker to be announced)

THIRD—FRIDAY, 10:00 A.M.
(Topic: *New Library Responsibility in Light of Trends Discussed on Wednesday*)

Introductory Summary of Significant Trends—Mary U. Rothrock
Books in Relation to Significant Trends—Jennie M. Flexner
Personnel in Relation to Significant Trends—Sydney B. Mitchell

FOURTH—SATURDAY, 2:30 P.M.
Speaker to be announced

Adult Education Round Table

THURSDAY, 10:00 A.M.
Panel discussion—Morse A. Cartwright, leader of panel

Agricultural Libraries Section

FRIDAY, 2:30 P.M.
Government Policies in Relation to Agriculture—Professor H. S. Patton

Round Table

The Use of Books as Collateral Reading in Courses of Agriculture—Grace Barnes
The Use of Bibliography in the Agricultural Field—Charles H. Brown
The Use of Books for Research in a Representative Subdivision of Agriculture (speaker to be announced)
Business meeting

American Library Institute

TUESDAY, 8:30 P.M.
Address—Colonel Wilfrid Bovey
The Discovery of Canada (Illustrated)—Lawrence J. Burpee

American Association Of Law Libraries

MONDAY, 2:30 P.M.
(Joint meeting with the National Association of State Libraries)

TUESDAY, 10:00 A.M.
The Advocates Library and the Montreal Bar—M. Marechal Nantel

The Yale Law Library Catalog—Frederick C. Hicks
Administration of Criminal Justice in Canada—(speaker to be announced)
Memorials

WEDNESDAY, 1:00 P.M.

Luncheon

WEDNESDAY, 2:30 P.M.

Visit to Advocates Library and Courts of Justice

WEDNESDAY, 8:30 P.M.

Panel on Roalfe Extension Plan

THURSDAY, 10:00 A.M.

(Joint meeting with the National Association of State Libraries)

The Notarial System of the Province of Quebec—M. G. A. Terreault
The Harvard Law Library—Eldon R. James

Legal Historical Society—Professor Francis S. Philbrick
Address (speaker to be announced)

FRIDAY, 2:30 P.M.

Addresses on legal topics (speakers to be announced)
Business meeting

FRIDAY, 7:00 P.M.

(Joint banquet with the National Association of State Libraries)

Art Reference Round Table

TUESDAY, 2:30 P.M.

Canadian Handicrafts—Colonel Wilfrid Bovey
Art and the Public—George H. Opdyke
Address (speaker to be announced)

Bibliographical Society Of America

MONDAY, 2:30 P.M.

Review of Bibliographical Activities in America—Lawrence C. Wroth
Printing in Montreal—Aegidius Fauteux
Reports of officers and committees

TUESDAY, 2:30 P.M.

The Osler Library—W. W. Francis
A Bibliography of Polar Exploration—Jackson E. Towne
Early American Baptist Imprints Prior to 1821—Frank Grant Lewis
Reports of Committees

Board On The Library And Adult Education

(Topic: *Libraries, the Theatre, and the Drama*)

MONDAY, 2:30 P.M.

Round Table

Libraries, the Theater, and the Drama—Mrs. Edith J. R. Isaacs

Business Libraries Section

TUESDAY, 2:30 P.M.

Address on some subject in business-economics (speaker to be announced)

Books on Forestry and Forest Products—Maude Stone
Building up the Mines and Geology Section—Dorothy E. Dixon
Business and Industrial Library Organization in Montreal Today and Tomorrow — Marguerite Benny Caldwell

Canadian Librarians Meeting

MONDAY, 2:30 P.M.

(See Library Extension Board)

Catalog Section

WEDNESDAY, 8:30 P.M.

General Session
Business meeting
Report on Cooperative Cataloging—Keyes D. Metcalf
Revision of A.L.A. Catalog Rules—Charles Martel
Centralized Cataloging, an Oregon Experiment—Lucy M. Lewis

FRIDAY, 2:30 P.M.

Large Libraries Round Table

Present Day Economics in Cataloging Viewpoints from the Public Library: As seen by the Cataloging Department—Sophie K. Hiss; As Seen by the Circulation Department—Ralph A. Ulveling

Viewpoints from the University Library: As Seen by the Cataloging Department—Helen M. Falconer; As Seen by the Reference Department—Isadore G. Mudge

Economics in the Cataloging of Continuations—Arnold H. Trotter

FRIDAY, 8:30 P.M.

Small Libraries Round Table

(Topic: *Present Day Economics in Cataloging*—speakers to be announced)

College And Reference Section

TUESDAY, 10:00 A.M.

General Session
The University Library of the Future—Sir Robert Falconer
Canadian Bibliography—Aegidius Fauteux
International Libraries—Ernest C. Richardson

Business meeting

THURSDAY, 10:00 A.M.

College Librarians' Round Table

The Library Arts College, a Possibility in 1954?—Louis Shores
Educational Implications of the Library Arts College—Professor E. L. Austin

THURSDAY, 2:30 P.M.

Reference Librarians' Round Table

A Unified Program of Reference Work for Public and University Libraries—Malcolm Glenn Wyer
Cooperation in Reference Work in a Public Library of Average Size—Francis K. W. Drury
Address (speaker to be announced)

Committee On Library Cooperation With Latin America

TUESDAY, 10:00 A.M.

County Libraries Section

TUESDAY, 2:30 P.M.

Advantages and Disadvantages in the Administration of a Regional Library Unit—Helen Gordon Stewart
Experimental County Book Service as a Basis for Permanent Organization—General discussion
Business meeting

WEDNESDAY, 8:30 P.M.

Joint meeting with the League of Library Commissions and the Library Extension Board

Hospital Libraries Round Table

THURSDAY, 10:00 A.M.

Institution Libraries Round Table

THURSDAY, 2:30 P.M.

Junior College Libraries Round Table

FRIDAY, 8:30 P.M.

The Junior College Library in Nebraska—George W. Rosenlof
Criteria for Measuring the Quality of a Book Collection in the Junior College Library—Ermine Stone
Contemporary Fiction for the Junior College Library—Algy S. Noad

Junior Members Round Table

TUESDAY, 2:30 P.M.

League Of Library Commissions

MONDAY, 2:30 P.M.

Joint meeting with Publicity Round Table

TUESDAY, 8:30 P.M.

Meeting of officers of the League with the officers of the County Libraries Section, the National Association of State Libraries, the Federal Relations Committee, the Legislation Committee, and the Library Extension Board.

WEDNESDAY, 8:30 P.M.

Joint meeting with the County Libraries Section and the Library Extension Board

FRIDAY, 8:30 P.M.

Business meeting

Lending Section

FRIDAY, 2:30 P.M.

Library Buildings Round Table

TUESDAY, 10:00 A.M.

Some Engineering Developments Affecting Large Libraries—Angus S. Macdonald
Some Recent Examples of Beauty in Library Exteriors and Interiors—Alfred M. Githens
Some Recent Branch Library Buildings—Jurgen G. Raymond
Library Book Shelving—Orlando C. Davis
Staff Workrooms and Working Space—Ralph A. Ulveling
Library Book Shelving—Henry Bartlett Van Hoesen or Norman A. Kilpatrick

Library Extension Board

MONDAY, 2:30 P.M.

Meeting of Canadian librarians, called by Mary J. L. Black

WEDNESDAY, 8:30 P.M.

Joint meeting with the League of Library Commissions and County Libraries Section

Library Radio Broadcasting Round Table

THURSDAY, 2:30 P.M.

National Association Of State Libraries

MONDAY, 2:30 P.M.

Joint meeting with the American Association of Law Libraries

TUESDAY, 10:00 A.M.

TUESDAY, 2:30 P.M.

THURSDAY, 10:00 A.M.

FRIDAY, 2:30 P.M.

FRIDAY, 7:00 P.M.

For subjects to be discussed see LIB. JOUR. March 1, 1934, p. 210

Ontario Library Association

WEDNESDAY, 12:30 P.M.

Luncheon-Business meeting

Order And Book Selection Round Table

FRIDAY, 8:30 P.M.

(Topic: Book Annotation)

Speakers representing various points of view to be announced

Periodicals Section

FRIDAY, 8:30 P.M.

Professional Training Section

MONDAY, 2:30 P.M.

(Topic: Charting the Course for Library Training—the Contribution of Library Schools to Research in the Field of Librarianship)

The Contribution of Library Schools to Research in the Field of Librarianship—C. C. Williamson, Louis R. Wilson, Phineas L. Windsor, and others will speak
Business meeting

Public Documents Committee

MONDAY, 10:00 A.M.

Joint meeting with the National Association of State Libraries
(Topic: Regional Planning as the Next Step in the Document Center Plan)

Approaches to the Problem—Mr. Kuhlman

Developments in the South—Robert Bingham Downs

Suggested Program for Canadian Libraries—Freda F. Walden

MONDAY, 12:15 P.M.

Joint luncheon meeting with the National Association of State Libraries and the Civic-Social Group of the Special Libraries Association
(Topic: What Should be the Future Organization of State and Municipal Document Exchange Systems?)

Subcommittee report, including recommendations

MONDAY, 2:30 P.M.

(Topic: How Can Public Documents Be Selected to Make Future Collections More Purposeful?)

Suggestions for Canadian Libraries—Mary J. L. Black

A Public Documents Program of Accredited Four Year Colleges, Report of Subcommittee—Kathryn N. Miller

The Public Documents Program of Small Public Libraries—Report of Subcommittee

TUESDAY, 10:00 A.M.

(Topic: How Can the Cataloging of Public Documents Be Improved?)

Speakers: James Bennett Childs, Margaret L. Stapleton; Florence Murray

TUESDAY, 2:30 P.M.

(Topic: United States Documents)

Recent Trends in Publication and Distribution—Alton P. Tisdell

Report of Subcommittee on Recommendations for the Improvement of the Number and Arrangement of United States Documents—Jerome K. Wilcox

WEDNESDAY, 12:15 P.M.

Joint luncheon with the Association of American Library Schools

(Topic: What Should Be the Objectives and Content of Public Documents Courses?)

Report of Subcommittee—Phineas Lawrence Windsor

WEDNESDAY, 8:00 P.M.

(Topic: Approaches to Problems Presented by Canadian Documents)

The Distribution of Federal Documents in Canada—J. O. Patinaude

The Work of the Division of Documents of the Dominion of Canada—A. L. Normandin
 Checking and Ordering of Documents in Canadian Libraries—Laura A. Young
 Difficulties Arising from the Methods of Issuing Canadian Documents—Beatrice Welling
 A Suggested Policy for the Collection and Care of Provincial Documents—John Hosie

THURSDAY, 10:00 A.M.

(Topic: *Problems Presented by the Reproduction and Preservation of Social Science Source Materials with Special Reference to Public Documents*)

Methods of Reproducing Research Materials—T. R. Schellenberg
 Photography and the Preservation of Research Materials—L. Bendikson
 The Place of Films in the Reproduction of Research Materials—Charles E. Rush

THURSDAY, 2:30 P.M.

(Topic: *Approaches to Problems in the Collection, Organization, and Preservation of Fugitive Materials*)

Report on the Research Project of the Joint Committee on Materials for Research—Mr. Kuhlman
 Discussion—Phineas Lawrence Windsor and Charles H. Brown

Publicity Round Table

MONDAY, 2:30 P.M.

Joint meeting with the League of Library Commissions
 (Topic: *Publicity and the Future of Libraries*)

TUESDAY, 10:00 A.M.

Round Table

(Topic: *Convincing Annual Reports*)

Clarence E. Ridley, executive director, International City Managers' Association, Chicago, will judge printed library reports to the public
 An informal discussion of recent reports

Religious Books Round Table

TUESDAY, 10:00 A.M.

A Few Important Religious Books Published 1933-34—Dr. C. E. Lemon
 Discussion of the New Testament Criticism from Tischendorf to the Present Time with Special Reference to the Codex Sinaiticus and the Chester Beatty Biblical Papyri—Dr. K. D. Naylor
 Main Entries in Cataloging Religious Reports—Frank G. Lewis
 Presentation of List of the Best Religious Books of the Year—John F. Lyons

School Libraries Section

MONDAY, 2:30 P.M.

Joint meeting with Section for Library Work with Children and the Young People's Reading Round Table

Children's Literature and Children's Living—Alice Dalglish
 Address (speaker to be announced)
 Seventeen and the Library—Mabel Williams

TUESDAY, 10:00 A.M.

(Theme: *School Library Essentials—the Basis for Planning*)

A School Principal Looks for a School Library—Dwight E. Porter
 A Librarian Looks at the School—Luzille F. Fargo

THURSDAY, 9:00 A.M.

Business meeting

THURSDAY, 2:30 P.M.

Librarians of Elementary, Junior High, and Senior High Schools
 (Topic: *Reading and Reading Problems*)

What Are the Reading Interests of Retarded Children? (speaker to be announced)

Baiting the Hook with Library Books—Dorothy Elizabeth Smith
 Does Reading Change with Changing Times?—Dorothy Hopkins

FRIDAY, 2:30 P.M.

Librarians of Normal Schools and Teachers Colleges and Librarians Concerned with Training of School Librarians

(Topic: *The Library in the Practice School*)

The Practice School Librarian—Mary C. Richardson

Address (speaker to be announced)
 The Book Collection in the Practice School Library—Josephine K. Dillon

Section For Library Work With Children

MONDAY, 2:30 P.M.

Joint meeting with the School Libraries Section and Young People's Reading Round Table

TUESDAY, 2:30 P.M.

The Creation and Criticism of Children's Books: A Retrospect and a Forecast—Anne Carroll Moore
 Award of the John Newbery Medal

THURSDAY, 2:30 P.M.

Business meeting

Small Libraries Round Table

THURSDAY, 2:30 P.M.

Special Membership Committee

FRIDAY, 2:30 P.M.

Endowment Round Table

Trustees Section

TUESDAY, 2:30 P.M.

The Trustee's Responsibility for the Library Plan of Tomorrow—Gratia A. Countryman

Regional Coordination—Mrs. Carroll Paul
 Speaker to be announced

University Library Extension Service

WEDNESDAY, 12:30 P.M.

Luncheon meeting

Visual Methods Round Table

FRIDAY, 2:30 P.M.

(Topic: *Regional Centers for Visual Materials*)

Possibilities of Making Good Films Available—Mrs. Faith Holmes Hyers

Work With The Blind Round Table

THURSDAY, 2:30 P.M.

Work With The Foreign Born Round Table

MONDAY, 2:30 P.M.

(Topic: *Trends in Foreign Work*)

Discussion

French Canadian Literature (speaker to be announced)

Young People's Reading Round Table

MONDAY, 2:30 P.M.

Joint meeting with the School Libraries Section and the Section for Library Work with Children

THURSDAY, 10:00 A.M.

(Topic: *Psychology of the Adolescent*)
 Address (speaker to be announced)

THURSDAY, 12:15 P.M.

Luncheon meeting. Discussion of book selection led by Jean C. Roos.

Final Travel Information

Conference Rates

THE RAILROADS of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains have granted a round-trip rate to Montreal, going and returning same route, for 1 1/3 fare on the identification-certificate plan. (Definite information from the Southwestern railroads—the region east of the Mississippi River and south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers, has not been received yet, but in all probability this region also will grant the 1 1/3 round-trip rate).

The railroads of Canada grant us a round trip for 1 1/3 fare plus 25c.

Identification certificate will be sent each member from A.L.A. Headquarters, and must be used to get the reduced rate granted.

Going and returning by diverse routes is also allowable; rate to be computed at one-half of the fare-and-one-third round trip over going lines plus one-half of the fare-and-one-third round trip over returning lines. In Canada add 25c.

Specify your return route when buying round-trip ticket.

Limit of Sale

Tickets may be purchased from June 20 to 26 except that from distant points earlier purchase is permitted

(from Texas, Oklahoma, and Alberta, Canada, June 19-25, from British Columbia June 18-24, and for delegates going by Southern Pacific R.R. steamer *Morgan Line* from New Orleans, June 13-18, or from Texas points by steamer from New Orleans, or Galveston *Mallory Line* June 12-17). All tickets are good returning for 30 days, not counting day of sale; arrival at destination to be before midnight of expiration date.

Note: Summer excursion fares, lower than convention fare, will probably apply from Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states, and British Columbia to Montreal.

Below are given the round-trip rail rates at 1 1/3 fares, from several central and western cities, and the one-way rail fares from many eastern points. The price of pullman lower one way is shown. An upper is 4/5 of price of lower. One person may have exclusive use of a section at 40 per cent more than the lower-berth rate.

Those passing through Chicago from points south and west should enquire whether a round trip to Chicago Century of Progress, plus the A.L.A. fare-and-one-third from Chicago to Montreal, may not be less than the convention fare shown in tables below.

Any interested in bus or air service should consult their local agencies.

Central And Western Round-Trip Rates to Montreal

	Direct Ret.	Pull'n Lower	Going Direct Ret. via N. Y.	Direct Ret. via Boston
Chicago	\$38.95	\$9.00	\$50.62	\$51.77
Cincinnati	38.38	9.00	54.70	60.55
Cleveland	29.08	8.25	46.08	48.35
Dallas	74.71	16.00	82.61	85.90
Denver	80.36	16.25	92.03	93.18
Des Moines	53.27	11.50	64.87	66.09
Detroit	25.87	6.00	51.64	55.10
Houston	80.68	17.25	88.22	91.50
Kansas City	57.32	12.00	68.95	70.14
Los Angeles	127.66	24.25	136.94	138.47
Memphis	57.66	12.75		
Milwaukee	42.35	9.00	44.68	47.30
Minneapolis	48.75	11.50	63.66	64.81
New Orleans	66.63	15.75		
Oklahoma City	69.71	14.50	80.42	81.96
Omaha	58.87	12.00	70.54	71.82
Portland, Oreg.	118.24	24.75	131.82	132.30
St. Louis	49.55	11.50	69.43	73.82

St. Paul	48.31	11.50	63.23	64.38
Salt Lake City	100.14	19.25	111.81	112.95
San Antonio	85.03	24.00	92.70	95.99
San Francisco	127.66	24.75	136.94	138.47
Seattle	118.24	24.75	131.82	132.30

Eastern One-Way Fares to Montreal

	One way Fare	Pull'n Lower One Way
Atlanta via Washington, N. Y. and all routes	\$41.30	\$11.38
Bangor, Me. via Portland	14.96	
Boston (Parlor car seat \$2.25)	11.80	3.75
Buffalo via Toronto or Utica	15.17	4.50
Concord, N. H.	9.25	
Fitchburg, Mass.	10.01	3.75
Hartford, Conn. via Springfield	11.65	3.75
Jacksonville, Fla. via Washington, N. Y. and all routes	42.40	14.63
Keene, N. H. via Belkows Falls	8.51	
Louisville, Ky. via Detroit or Buffalo or Toronto	33.09	11.38
Lowell, Mass. via Concord, N. H.	10.97	3.75
Manchester, N. H.	9.89	3.75
Montgomery, Ala. via Washington, N. Y. and all routes	46.55	12.38
Nashua, N. H.	10.49	3.75
New Haven, Conn. via Springfield	12.96	3.75
New London, Conn. via Springfield	14.80	3.75
New York City all routes	14.01	3.75
Philadelphia via N. Y. and Hellgate Bridge	18.15	4.50
Pittsburgh via Buffalo	24.37	8.25
Pittsfield, Mass. via Albany	10.68	
Portland, Me.	10.08	3.75
Providence, R. I. via Boston	13.39	
Richmond, Va. via Washington, N. Y. and all routes	26.35	6.38
Springfield, Mass.	10.72	3.75
Toronto, Ont.	11.50	3.10
Washington, D. C. via N. Y. and Hellgate Bridge	23.05	6.38
Worcester, Mass.	10.65	3.75

Special Party Travel

CHICAGO PARTY

Register with Mr. John F. Phelan, 78 E. Washington St., Chicago, before June 1, sending him pullman fare for going trip.

This is to be an all-rail trip. It will be necessary for delegates who wish to take the steamer trip, Toronto to Montreal, to start their journey Fri-

day night (one day in advance of the Convention party). The following pullman fares will be in effect from Chicago to Detroit:

	From Chicago	From Detroit
lower berth	\$9.00	\$6.00
upper berth	7.20	4.80
compartment (requires minimum of 1 1/2 rail tickets)	25.50	17.25
drawing-room (requires minimum of 2 rail tickets)	31.50	21.00

Special pullman cars, operated through to Montreal, will be provided for the party, which will leave Chicago Saturday, June 23d, at 6:00 p.m. standard time (7:00 p.m. daylight time), via the Michigan Central R.R. (Central Station Michigan Ave. & Roosevelt Rd.), arriving Detroit 1:50 A.M. eastern time, Sunday, June 24. Here the party will connect with the Canadian Pacific, leaving Detroit 2:15 A.M. eastern time, arriving Montreal Sunday, at 5:45 daylight saving time.

Be sure, when purchasing transportation, that the going portion of your ticket is routed via the Michigan Central R.R., to Detroit, and the Canadian Pacific, Detroit to Montreal.

Dinner will be served the party Saturday evening, June 23, between Chicago and Kalamazoo. Delegates who do not wish the regular a la carte service are offered a splendid table d'hôte meal at \$1.25. Breakfast and lunch will be served on Sunday, June 24, at a la carte prices, or combination meals, 75¢ for breakfast, \$1 for lunch.

A Canadian customs officer will be stationed at Central Station, Michigan Ave. & Roosevelt Rd., for the inspection of checked baggage, or such baggage may be checked in bond to Montreal where it will be inspected. Canadian customs and immigration officials will board the train at a convenient hour to examine passengers and hand baggage.

A representative of either the Michigan Central or Canadian Pacific R.R. will accompany the party to attend to the requirements of the party.

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON PARTY

Register with Mr. Louis M. Nourse, Public Library, 1 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y., before June 15, sending him the pullman one-way fare. By purchasing tickets with different route returning, visits may be made to Ausable Chasm, Lake George, or Saratoga Springs, etc.

NEW YORK PARTY

Those from New York and the Metropolitan Area will use special pullmans on the "Montreal Limited". Buy your tickets via N. Y. Central and Delaware & Hudson R.R. Train leaves Grand Central Station Saturday, June 23, at 10:15 p.m. standard time, due in Montreal 7:50 a.m. Sunday. Pullman lower \$1.75, upper \$3, compartment (for two) \$10.50, drawing-room (for two or three) \$13.50.

(Those taking the post-conference Saguenay River trip may connect returning, July 4, with the D. & H. "Laurentian" 10:00 A.M., due N. Y. City 8 P.M.)

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA PARTY
(Also including southern Connecticut)

Special pullmans will be operated to Montreal on "The Montrealer". Buy tickets via Pennsylvania R.R. to New York, N. Y., N. H. Hartford, to Springfield, Mass., Boston & Maine, Central Vermont, Canadian National to Montreal. Train leaves Washington Saturday, June 23, at 4:30 P.M., Baltimore, 5:20, Wilmington 6:37, Philadelphia (30th St.) 7:13, Trenton 7:52, Bridgeport, Conn. 10:41 P.M., New Haven 11:10 P.M. due Montreal Sunday morning at 8:45.

Pullman Fares (One Way)

	Lower	Upper	Com-part-	Draw-
			ing-	room
			for	for
			2	2 or 3
Washington and Baltimore	\$6.38	\$5.10	\$18.00	\$22.50
Philadelphia	4.50	3.60	12.75	16.50
New Haven	3.75	3.00	10.50	13.50

Send pullman fare to Mr. Nourse before June 15th.

BOSTON PARTY (Special Day Coaches)

Register with Mr. F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston, before June 20, that ample space may be provided for our exclusive use.

Leave Boston, North Station, Sunday June 24, 9 A.M. standard time (10:00 daylight time) on the "Green Mountain Flyer", stopping to pick up delegates at Fitchburg, 10:20, Keene 11:38, Rutland, Vt., 2:30, Burlington, Vt., about 4:00 P.M., due Montreal 7:15 P.M.

Buy tickets reading Boston & Maine, and Rutland R.R. If purchased at North Station allow 30 minutes, or tickets can be bought in advance at Colpitts Tour office, 262 Washington St., Boston, or send your identification certificate and check for ticket to Stewart Colpitts, Agent, and he will mail your ticket to you.

The party will use special coaches and, for a jolly time, let all who can, bring a box lunch and cup. Free coffee provided for all who register with Mr. Faxon. If parlor-car seat is desired send Mr. Faxon \$2.25. Broiler-buffet service is available for those not bringing box lunches, and also for supper.

Note: Air service Boston to Montreal: Leave 3:00 P.M. standard time, due 6:15 P.M. Fare \$16.50, round trip \$30.

Post-Conference Saguenay River and Quebec June 30 to July 4. \$38.92

This party will be personally conducted by Mr. L. M. Nourse, of the Travel Committee. Register at once with F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St.,

Boston, and send him, not later than June 15, \$38.92. Specify desired roommate (two in each stateroom on steamer). For single room at Chateau Frontenac add \$1.

Party sails down the St. Lawrence from Montreal (Canada Steamship Lines), June 30, 6:30 P.M. standard time; at Quebec July 1, 6 to 7:30 A.M., and making stops at Murray Bay, and Tadoussac, then going up the Saguenay River, passing the scenic Capes Trinity and Eternity (1800 feet above the river) at 7:30 P.M. The night of July 1, from 9:30 P.M., is spent on the steamer at anchor at Bagotville in Ha Ha Bay. Early July 2 we return, reaching Quebec at 6:30 P.M. and transferring to the famous Chateau Frontenac for the night. July 3 will be spent sight-seeing in quaint Quebec, with an excursion to Ste. Anne de Beaupré shrine, and to Montmorency Falls. Our steamer sails 7:30 P.M., and reaches Montreal at 7:00 A.M., July 4, in time for connections south and west. This is a never-to-be-forgotten trip, and the fare-and-one-third tickets (good 30 days) will allow time for it.

Note On Labrador And Newfoundland

For any who wish independently to see the Gaspé coast, Newfoundland and Labrador, there is a 12-day cruise by the Clarke S.S. Co., S.S. *Northland*, sailing on the evening of July 3 from Montreal, making many landings, and giving all day July 4 in Quebec, and taking the Saguenay River trip on the return. Cost \$110. Folders on application to the Clarke S.S. Co., 19 Dominion Bldg., Montreal.

European Trip

Montreal June 30, to New York August 22. 7 weeks 4 days. \$696. (Includes everything except passport, visas, and steamer tips).

This trip, personally conducted by Mr. F. W. Faxon, was outlined in detail in the A.L.A. *Bulletin* for February, and LIBRARY JOURNAL for Feb. 15; a printed itinerary will be sent on application to Mr. Faxon. First payment of \$25. (returnable after June 1) due at once, remainder to be paid by June 1. Only seven vacancies now. Party sails from Canada (S.S. *Empress Of Britain*, tourist class) to Southampton, motoring thence to Stratford, Oxford and London. Then by night boat to Paris; thence to Interlaken, Lucerne, Zurich, Switzerland; Munich, Passion Play at Oberammergau, Innsbruck, Bolzano, Cortina, Venice, Florence, Perugia, Rome, Naples, sailing for New York Aug. 12, S.S. *Roma* (tourist class), stopping at Genoa, Cannes and Gibraltar. Here is an opportunity to see much of Europe, and visit some of the most famous libraries. Special concessions are granted us to offset the high rates of foreign exchange.

—A.L.A. Travel Committee

JOHN F. PHELAN

LOUIS M. NOURSE

FREDERICK W. FAXON, Chairman

From The Library Schools

North Carolina Library School

THE SCHOOL of Library Science of the University of North Carolina has been fully accredited by the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association.

During the first week of the Spring Quarter, the School took its first trip to observe libraries outside of the state. The following libraries were visited: the Public Library and the State Library in Richmond, Virginia; the Enoch Pratt Free Library and two of its branches and the Polytechnic Institute Library in Baltimore; the Public Library of the District of Columbia and its Northeastern Branch, the Central High School Library, the Superintendent of Documents Library, the Department of Agriculture Library, the Library of Congress and the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington.

Louisiana Library School Accredited

ON MARCH 24, the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association voted:

"That the School of Library Science, Louisiana State University, be fully accredited as a Type II library school, according to the Minimum Requirements for Library Schools as adopted by the Council of the American Library Association, October 21, 1933."

Western Reserve School Of Library Science

THE SCHOOL of Library Science of Western Reserve University offers in consecutive summers a regular one-year library school curriculum. In 1934 the session will be for six weeks, beginning Monday, June 25, and ending on Friday, August 4. The unit courses offered are equivalent to those in the regular session and yield credit, subject to the regular admission and curriculum requirements of the school. As the total number of students is limited, applications should be filed as early as possible, and not later than May 15, 1934. For bulletin address Herbert S. Hirschberg, Dean, School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

George Peabody Library School

THE GENERAL Education Board of George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., voted an additional grant to the Library School, assuring support to July 1, 1935.

Library Books Reviewed

The Student Library Assistant¹

HIGH SCHOOL or college librarians who have been forced to depend upon student help to any great extent would perhaps agree that the problem of giving adequate service through these students is complicated by at least three things: the ephemeral nature of their terms of service, both in total time extent and in its daily allotment; the lack of time and opportunity available to the librarian for instructing them either as a group or as individuals; and the absence of any comprehensive and concrete material for self-help, which could be put into their hands—material more technical than is found in problems planned for the general use of the whole student body in library instruction, but less exhaustive than in those intended for professional students in library schools. In *The Student Library Assistant*, Miss Bennett has made a thoughtful and minutely planned attack upon all of these difficulties. Whether or not she has been successful is a question that will be answered variously by those school librarians whose main objective is to develop yearly a number of skilled and responsible library assistants, and by those who desire rather to give a maximum of professional service themselves through efficient relief from clerical and mechanical tasks.

While the complete work is planned for conditions in which the student spends at least as much time upon his elected library work as upon another subject, it is so divided and subdivided into sections that any part of it may be used under more restricted conditions. These sections include studies of the make-up of a book, the card catalog, periodicals, reference work and books, and librarianship as a profession, as well as in the processes of circulation, preparing a new book for use, bibliography making, and publicity. Each section has its list of references from which the student is to obtain his information, and work-sheets of specific problems closely tied up with his practical duties, and requiring intelligent reading and interpretation of the directions or references, careful and accurate procedure, and sometimes considerable research. Indeed some of the problems are so detailed and so intensive that the question might arise as to whether a busy librarian would be justified in taking from her personal work with the public the time to discuss and inspect the results.

The complete course would presuppose a copy in the hands of each assistant, but for a less comprehensive one, the chapters are also available as separate sections, with work-sheets

prepared for insertion in a standard notebook. There is an appendix containing the problems on reference books and a useful list of fugitive material sources. The tone throughout is one calculated to increase the respect of the student for libraries and library work, an outcome predicted by the author in her preface.

Probably the most complete and unquestioned usefulness of the complete work will be in its provision of ready material for directors of training groups equivalent to apprentices classes in public libraries. Most high school librarians have to be content with a much less ambitious program, or may not wish to risk the responsibility of adding large numbers of hopeful young enthusiasts, partially trained in all library techniques, to an already overcrowded field. For these, the separate work-sheets of the more mechanical processes will doubtless prove convenient and will be welcomed for their clarity and orderly progression.

—JOSEPHINE DILLON,
*School Librarian, Mount Auburn
Training School*

Recent Books About Norway

Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Yearbooks, etc.

Aschehoug's Konversationsleksikon. Ed. by Trygve Aalheim. Oslo, Aschehoug, 1920-1925, 9 vols. Supplement, 1932. kr. 200.00

The standard encyclopedia of Norway.

Damm's Lommeordbøker. English-Norwegian, Norwegian-English. Ed. by J. M. Myklestad and H. Söraas. Oslo, N. W. Damm & Son, 1933. 399p. kr. 3.50.

A pocket dictionary.

Gyldendal's Konversationsleksikon. Oslo, Gyldendal, 1933-34. 12 vols. kr. 87.60.

A popular Norwegian encyclopedia.

Gyldendal's Ordbøker. English-Norwegian, Norwegian-English. Oslo, Gyldendal, 1933. 2 vols. kr. 4.75 ea.

A concise desk dictionary.

Hvem er Hvem. 1934. Oslo, Aschehoug, 1934. 574p. kr. 15.00.

Norway's "Who's Who" published every third year.

Kringla Heimsin's Norsk Konversationsleksikon. Oslo, Nasjonalforlaget, 1931-1934. 6 vols. kr. 90.00.

An excellent work.

Norsk Riksmåls Ordbok. Ed. by Trygve Knudsen og Alf Sommerfelt. Oslo, Aschehoug. To be issued in thirty parts (2 vols.) ca. 1935. kr. 1.00 per part.

The Norwegian "city dialect" dictionary.

The Norway Yearbook. 1931. Ed. by Arne Kildal. Oslo, Mortensen, 1930. kr. 9.50.

A handbook on Norway in the English language. A new and revised edition.

Polar-Årboken. 1933. Utgitt av Norsk Polarklubb. Ed. by Odd Arnesen. Oslo, Gyldendal, 1933. kr. 5.50

The Polar year book.

Raknes, Ola and J. Brvildsen, eds. *Engelsk-Norsk og Norsk-Engelsk Ordbok.* Oslo, Aschehoug, 1927. 2 vols. kr. 10.00 ea.

A standard dictionary. The English-Norwegian uses the landsmål (country dialect) and the Norwegian-English uses the riksmål (city dialect).

Veiledning i Amerikansk. A Short Guide to the American Language. Ed. by Gustav Magnussen. 2nd ed. Oslo, Den Norske Amerikalinje, 1934. 82p. kr. 2.50.

A brief Norwegian-English causerie with a vocabulary in Norwegian-English.

Biography, History, General Literature

Ashjörnsen and Jørgen Moe. *Norske Folke Eventyr.* Illus. by Ridley Borchgrevink. Oslo, Aschehoug, ca. 1934. To be issued in about fifteen parts. kr. 1.20 ea. part.

A selection from the best Norwegian folk tales of Ashjörnsen and Moe, the Grimm and Andersen of Norway.

Dasent, Sir George. *Tales from the Norse.* Illus. by Helen Munro. Edinburgh, Thomas Nelson and Son, Ltd. 1933. 304p. 3/6 (Nelsonian Library.)

Det Norske Folks Liv og Historie. Ed. by Edvard Bull, Wilhelm Keilhau, Haakon Shetelig and Sverre Steen. Oslo, Aschehoug, 1930-. To be issued in 10 vols. 8 vols. now published. kr. 9.00 ea.

The most up-to-date work on the life and history of the Norwegian people. From ancient times to present day by Norway's leading contemporary historians. The two unpublished vols. to be issued in 1935. Beautifully bound.

Falnes, Oscar J. *National Romanticism in Norway.* N. Y. Columbia University Press, 1933. 398p. \$4. (Studies in history, economics and public law, no. 386.)

Gjessing, Gutorm. *Arktiske Helligninger i Nord-Norge.* Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1933. 76p. \$3.80.

Arctic runic characters found in Northern Norway.

Jørgensen, Theodore. *History of Norwegian Literature.* N. Y. Macmillan, 1933. 559p. \$5.00.

¹ Bennett, Wilma. *The Student Library Assistant.* H. W. Wilson. \$2.40.

Larsen, Hanna Astrup, ed.—*Norway's Best Stories*. An introduction to modern Norwegian fiction. Tr. by Anders Orbeck, N. Y., W. W. Norton & Co. (American Scandinavian Foundation, Scand. classics, v. XXIX.)

A collection of short stories by Norway's leading authors, with brief biographical notices.

Norsk Biografisk Leksikon. Oslo, Aschehoug, 1923-1931. To be issued in 10 vols. Vols. 1-5 pub. (A—Helkand). v. 1-3, kr. 45.00 ea; v. 4, kr. 41.50; v. 5, kr. 39.80.

The only biographical dictionary of Norway covering all times. Vol. 6 to be published this year.

Norsk Litteratur Historie. Ed. by Francis Bull and Fredrik Paasche. Oslo, Aschehoug. To be issued in 5 vols. Vols. 1-3 pub. kr. 21.50.

A complete history of Norwegian literature from ancient times to the present day. Vols. 4 and 5 covering the period from 1850 to date will be published in 1934 and 1935.

Norwegian American Historical Association. *Studies and Records*, vol. 7. Northfield, Minn. The Assn., 1933. \$2.00.

Overbibliotekar Wilhelm Munthe på Fødselsdagen 20 Oktober 1933. Oslo, Aschehoug, 1933. kr. 25.00.

An anniversary volume presented to Wilhelm Munthe, Chief librarian of the University of Oslo, Library, on his fiftieth birthday. Contains many articles by American and European librarians on various subjects.

Schnitte, Gudmund. *Our Forefathers*. The Gothonic nations—a manual of the ethnography of the Gothic, German, Dutch, Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian people. N. Y. Macmillan, 1933. 2 vols. \$9.50.

Snorre, Sturlason. *Heimskringla or the Lives of the Norse Kings*. Ed. with notes by Erling Monsen and tr. into English with the assistance of A. H. Smith. Cambridge, W. Heffer & Sons, Ltd. 1932. xxxvii, 770p. 18/

Turley, Charles. *Nansen of Norway*. Lond., Methuen, 1933. 210p. 5/

Description and Travel

Blix, Bjorn, ed. *Det nye Oslo. Tekst og Billeder*. Oslo, Blix Forlag, 1933. 256p. kr. 14.50.

A work with brief text and many photographs describing the new buildings of Oslo. Contains many advertisements.

Hals, Harald. *Byen Lever. Drømmen om en Storstad*. Oslo, Aschehoug, 1933. 165p. kr. 8.75.

The dream city of Oslo by Oslo's city architect. Contains many plates, maps and illustrations.

Hals, Harald. *Fra Christiania til Stor Oslo*. Oslo, Aschehoug, 1919. 240p. kr. 15.00.

History of city-planning in Oslo from the early days of Christiania to the present day.

Lingstrom, Freda. *This is Norway*, with a preface by Sir Karl K. Knudsen. Lond. Gerald Howe Ltd. 1933. xiv. 152p. 5/

The impression made on the author by Norwegian tradition, climate, scenery and people.

**Norway today. Glimpses of Modern Norway*. Ed. by Karl Fischer. Oslo, Mortensen, 1933. 159p. kr. 14.50.

Norway's culture, scenery, people, science, literature, art, travel, sports industries, etc. Contains 76 chapters by leading authorities with 448 photographs.

Raabe, Jens. *Norge. Glimt av dets Natur og Historie*. Oslo, Haakensen, 1932. 200p. kr. 2.50.

A glimpse of the history and nature of Norway.

Sutton, Richard L. *An Arctic Safari*, with camera and rifle in the land of the midnight sun. With more than 100 illus. Lond. Kimpton, 1933. 199p. 12/6.

Collett, R. *Norges Fugle*. Revised and enlarged by Örjan Olsen. Oslo, Aschehoug, 1921. 3 vols. kr. 35.00.

Norway's birds. Contains many plates and illustrations.

Art and Industry

*Aagard, Bjarne. *Den Gamle Hvalfangst*. Kapitler av dens historie. Oslo, Gyldendal, 1933. 166p. kr. 7.50.

The whale industry in the olden times.

Bogen, Hans. *Linjer i Den Norske Hvalfangsts Historie*. Oslo, Aschehoug, 1933. 135p. kr. 6.00.

Outline of the history of the whale industry in Norway.

*Gaugin, Pola. *Edvard Munch*. Oslo, Aschehoug, 1933. 282p. kr. 15.00.

A beautifully illustrated work on the art of Norway's leading contemporary artist. Contains 275 reproductions of his paintings.

Gjerset, Knut. *Norwegian Sailors in American Waters*. Northfield, Minn. Norwegian American Historical Association, 1933. 280p. \$2.50.

Kunstindustri Museet i Oslo. Årbok, 1931-32. Oslo, Kunst Museet, 1932. kr. 4.00.

The yearbook of the industrial art museum. Well illustrated.

Munthe, Gerhard. *Norske Folkeviser*. Stavanger, Dreyers Grafiske. Anstalt, 1933. kr. 100.00.

Norwegian folk songs exquisitely illustrated in color by one of Norway's greatest artists Gerhard Munthe 1849-1929. The original paintings hang in the National gallery. A limited edition of 200 copies.

Nordisk Kultur. Ed. by J. Brøndum-Nielsen, Otto Friesen and Magnus Olsen, Oslo, Aschehoug, 1933. To

* Selected as one of the "Ten most beautiful books" pub. in Norway, 1933.

be issued in 29 volumes and index. (5 vols. pub. v. 6, Runer (Nordic rune stones) kr. 18.50 cl. kr. 21.50; lea: v. 9, Knut Liestøl-Folkeviser (Folk songs), kr. 16.25 cl. kr. 19.25; lea.) v. 18, Byer og byggebygger (City buildings and city-planning) kr. 6.95 cl. kr. 8.95; lea: v. Idrett og lek og dans (Athletic games and the dance), kr. 11.00; lea: v. 27, Sjetelig, Haa-kon—Kunst (Art), kr. 20.75 cl. kr. 23.75; lea: v. 25—Andersson, Otto—Musik og musikinstrumenter (Music and musical instruments). To be ready 1934.

A monumental work on Nordic culture, Norwegian, Swedish and Danish.

Norges Billedkunst Siden 1814. Oslo, Stenersen, 1933. kr. 2.00 (University radioforedrag).

A brief history of Norwegian art since 1814, illustrated.

Norsk Kirkekunst. Oslo, Gyldendal, 1933. kr. 5.00.

Norwegian ecclesiastical art.

Norsk malerkunst i Nasjonalgalleriet. Oslo, Mittet & Co., 1934. 229p. kr. 5.50.

1272 photographs of Norwegian art— from the National gallery in Oslo.

Norsk Radio Håndbok, 1934. Utgitt av Radio-Bladet. Oslo, Schibsted, 1934. 176p. kr. 2.00.

Norway's radio broadcasting industry.

Rokseth, Yvonne. *Grieg*. Paris, Des. ed. Roeder, 1933. 86p. 20 fr. (Maitres de la musique ancienne et moderne.)

A short life of Edvard Hagerup Grieg, Norway's greatest composer.

*Thiis, Jens. *Edvard Munch og Hans Samtid*. Oslo, Gyldendal, 1933. 330p. kr. 35.00.

A monumental work on the life and art of Edvard Munch by the director of the National Gallery. Profusely illustrated.

—HAZEL E. OHMAN

Library Purchases Papers Of Fulton

THE NEW YORK Public Library has purchased from the estate of General William Barclay Parsons his collection of the papers of Robert Fulton, consisting of manuscripts, drawings and printed books made or gathered by Fulton while studying the problem of submarine navigation and warfare more than a century and a quarter ago. Aside from its historical and scientific value, this collection is valued especially by the Library for its association with two great engineers identified with New York. General Parsons, a trustee of the library, who died in 1932, achieved fame for his work as a civil engineer, including the planning and construction of New York's first subway and the Hudson tubes.

Recently the Library received as a gift from General Parsons' family several thousand volumes on the history and development of engineering.

The Open Round Table

Encyclopaedia Of Library Science

OUR ATTENTION has been called to correspondence on an "Encyclopaedia of Library Science" appearing in recent numbers.¹ We think probably that your correspondents have overlooked the fact that the "Library Encyclopaedia"—the same thing with another name—has been in preparation several years past. The first attempt we made was in 1913. The War postponed this effort. But our new endeavour was undertaken with the co-operation of committees and correspondents throughout the world. These included:

Mr. Walter Briscoe, chief librarian of Nottingham Public Libraries. A well-known author and writer on library topics.

Mr. W. W. Fortune, of Libraco, Ltd., who has had a greater technical experience of library planning than anyone in this country.

Mr. A. J. Hawkes, borough librarian of Wigan, an authority on book selection, cataloguing, and other subjects.

Mr. L. Stanley Jast, chief librarian of Manchester Public Libraries, one of the leading authorities in the country, and a well-known writer on library topics.

Mr. W. C. Berwick Sayers, the author of *The Manual of Classification* and numerous other publications, and Borough Librarian of Croydon.

The American and Canadian representatives are:

American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Mr. John Ridington, librarian, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

The British Empire representatives include:

Mr. Newton M. Dutt, F.L.A., curator of libraries, Library Department, Baroda, India.

Mr. A. C. G. Lloyd, librarian, Public Library, Cape Town, Africa.

Other Empire Representatives are being added, and representatives are being appointed for Continental countries, and other foreign lands. The Committee acts in an advisory capacity not only in the "form" of the Encyclopaedia, but also as to its contents. One of its first duties was to decide whether the articles should be long articles dealing with individual subjects as a whole, or shorter articles dealing with sections of subjects; as for instance, whether there should be one long article on classification dealing with all the systems of classification, or whether the different systems should each have its separate little article, with a general article on classification. This is given as an illustration of one small part of the work of this advisory Committee.

This Department is open for discussion on all library affairs

It is true the work is taking longer than it was anticipated, but more than half the matter is already written and the whole of it is planned down to the letter Z. An Encyclopaedia to be of any value must be international in its scope. And it is this international character that has been the cause of most of the delay.

Any assistance that any of your correspondents can give us we shall be only too pleased to receive.

—ALEX. J. PHILIP,
"Lodgerwood," Gravesend, England

Recommended Course Of Reading Wanted

CAN any readers of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL recommend a course of reading which would tend to neutralize the destructive instinct in three boys aged four, five and seven respectively?

—ANGUS FLETCHER,
British Library of Information

New Title, New Editor

BOK OG BIBLIOTHEK. Tidsskrift for Bokvenner, Biblioteker og Folkeoplysningsdemier (Tidligere "For Folkeoplysning"). Redigert av Arne Kildal, Bibliotekkonsulent. No. 1, Februar 1934 Årg 1.

As indicated by the title the above periodical continues the one issued by the Department of Church and Education since 1907, under the editorial supervision of Karl Fischer, its library expert for over 27 years, and a pioneer in the public library movement of Norway.

The new editor, Arne Kildal, is well known to American librarians. He graduated from the New York State Library School 27 years ago and subsequently held positions at Yale and the Library of Congress. He returned to his native land to become the librarian of its second largest public library, that of Bergen, which he reorganized and developed until it had become one of the outstanding libraries of Northern Europe.

Under its new title the periodical will aim to interest also the librarians of the learned institutions, booklovers and the more general publishing and book interests. As heretofore the editor in chief will be the library expert of the Department of Church and Education. He will be assisted by an advisory committee appointed by the Department and the Norwegian Library Association. The periodical will ap-

pear in six numbers yearly, forming a volume of about 360 pages. The contents of the first number are: "Fiction and Poetry," 1933 by Eugenia Kjeland; "Book Production in New-Norwegian (Landsmaal) 1933," by O. Dalgard; "The Scientific Libraries of Norway Today," by R. Omang; "Printed Catalog Cards," by H. J. Hjartov; Statistics; library news; and reviews.

—J. C. M. HANSON

To Canadian Librarians In The United States

IF YOU expect to attend the A.L.A. Convention in Montreal, please send in your name to Miss Alis O.C. Hayes, 8 Amesbury Avenue, Montreal, Secretary of the Quebec Library Association, in order that you may receive an invitation to a Reception for Canadian Librarians, to be held on Tuesday evening, June 26th.

More Books For Less Money

LAST FALL the Library of the University of North Carolina found itself in the not uncommon predicament of needing about four hundred books to replace lost and worn out copies, and having very little money with which to buy them. In an effort to stretch the funds as far as possible the Order Department tried the experiment of a mimeographed list of their desiderata sent to a selected number of second-hand booksellers.

The books needed covered a wide range, from Aeschylus in the Loeb Classical Library to Stefan Zweig's *Adelphi in Self-Portraiture*, including much history and general literature, some biography, education and economics, a few novels and not many textbooks. More than a quarter of them were out of print. The list, which ran to nine pages, was headed:

"Books Wanted"

"At reduced prices, either new or in excellent secondhand condition."

At the end of the list there were further stipulations:

"In quoting, please give publisher and date."

"Same edition as listed not necessary, unless editor or translator is mentioned, in which case we want no other."

"When odd volumes are given we want these if possible, to fill in sets, but if they are not available please quote complete sets."

"For the scientific books, only the latest edition is wanted."

The list was mailed to thirty-seven booksellers in America and ten in England. Much care was exercised in selecting these dealers. It was impor-

¹ Lib. Jour. 59:116, 220, Feb. 1, 1934; Mar. 1, 1934.

tant to choose those specializing in as many different fields as possible, and in various parts of the country. For instance, one bookseller in Berkeley, and another in Denver, each offered books not quoted elsewhere, at very reasonable prices. Many of the dealers were chosen from among those who had responded frequently to advertisements in the "Books Wanted" columns of the *Publisher's Weekly*.

It was most interesting to watch the returns pour in, lengthy typewritten lists and scrawled pencilled postcards. Some dealers quoted once, others are still writing, as more items are discovered. Two or three books were offered more than a dozen times, but on the whole there was much less duplication and more variety than had been expected. The most-quoted book was Bennett's *How to Live on 24 Hours a Day*, offered by fourteen dealers at prices ranging from thirty-five to seventy-five cents. Second place went to Wilder's *Woman of Andros*, with twelve offers, many of them for seventy-five cents. Other favorites with their lowest prices were Stuart Chase's *Your Money's Worth*, fifty cents; Merezhkovskii's *Death of the Gods*, seventy-five cents; Roosevelt's *African Game Trails*, \$2; Service's *Spell of the Yukon*, sixty cents; Van Doren's *Anthology of World Poetry*, \$2.

Some of the bargains were the latest *United States Baedeker* for \$3.85; Bunn's *Style in Furniture*, a \$7.50 book, for fifteen shillings; Kempf's *Psychopathology* (\$11) for \$5; Montgomery's *Auditing Theory and Practice* (\$6) for \$3.50; Phillips' *Life and Labor in the Old South* (\$4) for \$2; Rochemont's *Evolution of Art* (\$6) for \$3. Many of the books were new, and all in good condition. Even some of the odd volumes to fill in broken sets were obtained, such as Kester's *Accounting*, Plato and Schiller in the Bohn Library, Stevenson's *Letters*. There were some unexpected gaps in the quotations, too. None at all were received for Carlyle's *Fredrick the Second*, Franck's *Roving Through Southern China*, Harris' *Uncle Remus*, and others that one would have supposed to be in active circulation. The English dealers gave less competition than usual, owing to the higher rate of exchange.

Now for some statistics. The total number of books bought was two hundred and eleven, slightly more than half of those required. Their cost was \$359.31, or an average of \$1.70 a volume. Fifty-nine of these were out of print, and cost \$111.14, averaging \$1.88 a volume. The books still in print cost \$248.17, \$1.63 a volume. To arrive at some idea of the saving effected, the cost of these books in print, less their usual discount, was ascertained to be \$374.88. The expenses of the mimeographed list were \$1.08 for the stencils, \$3.15 for the mimeographing, .40¢ for the envelopes and .69¢ for postage, a total of \$5.32. This amount added to the \$248.17 (see

above) and subtracted from the \$374.88 leaves \$121.17, the net saving to the Library.

—CORNELIA S. LOVE,
Order Librarian, University of North
Carolina Library

How Efficient Is Your Library?

IT HAS BEEN said that "the prime function of the library is to connect the user with a book that he wants to use or ought to use." In order to be prepared to do this it is necessary for the library to know who its readers are, what their needs are, and if their needs are being supplied. In an effort to find out this information the staff of the Georgia State College for Women decided to make a survey. Circulation records showed how many books were being used, but there was no means of knowing how many people failed to get the material they wanted and if the reason for their failure was justified.

In planning the survey it was thought that one in which the faculty and students had an opportunity to express their opinions anonymously would be the fairest basis for finding out this information. Such a survey was worked out based on the one given in Brown and Bousfield, *Circulation Work in College and University Libraries*.

In order to acquaint the students with the aim of the undertaking and to obtain their cooperation, an announcement was placed in the college weekly paper, and during the week in which it was held an attractive poster in the form of questions to be answered by the survey was placed on the bulletin board in the library. The survey extended from Tuesday, February 6 to Friday, February 9. The middle of the week was chosen as being a most representative time. Unfortunately, however, the attendance was considerably lowered as a result of two outside attractions that came during this time.

An effort was made to give to every person, as they came into the library during those four days, a mimeographed sheet of the questionnaire to be checked and handed in on leaving the library. A table was placed in the vestibule with an attendant in charge each hour to hand out and receive the questionnaires. The following questions were asked:

REASON FOR COMING TO THE LIBRARY:

1. —Assigned readings
—Books
—Periodicals
2. —To look up problems or books for class use
3. —To study from their own books
4. —For general reading, not required
—Books
—Magazines
—Periodicals
5. Any other reason for coming—

DID YOU OBTAIN THE MATERIAL THAT YOU WERE SEEKING?

1. —Yes
2. —No
3. Why did you fail? —

CLASSIFICATION

- Faculty
- Senior
- Junior
- Sophomore
- Freshman
- Practice school student

The faculty and students were enthusiastic in their support and the results were both enlightening and beneficial. From a student enrollment of 991 students, 1,797 sheets were returned and the following data compiled:

1,158 people came for assigned readings. Of this number, 1,025 books and periodicals were used.

503 came to look up problems for class use.

210 came to study from their own books.

792 came for general reading, and of this number 237 were for books, 248 for magazines, and 307 for newspapers.

From the above it was found that 64.4 per cent of the total people that came to the library came for assigned readings; 27.9 to look up problems for class use; 11.6 to study from their own books; and 44 per cent for general reading.

In answer to the second question, "Did you obtain the material you were seeking?" 1,622 people reported that they did and 132 that they did not. Of this 132, seventy-two stated that the book or periodical they wanted was either checked out or in use. Twelve stated that the material was in the library but could not be found by the attendant. In nineteen cases the material was not available in this library. The result in the check on classification was as follows:

NUMBER	PER CENT BASED ON NUMBER REPORTING
28 Faculty	1.7
301 Seniors	16.8
317 Juniors	17.6
483 Sophomores	26.7
420 Freshmen	23.9
248 Practice school students	13.3

Although the sophomores had the largest per cent of any class coming to the library, the freshmen were second only to the faculty in coming for general reading and first in coming to study from their own books. Reasons other than purely academic drew many people. A few of these were: "to write a letter," "to enjoy the quiet atmosphere," "to find some place where I can concentrate better," "to show a friend the library," "tired of sitting in the dormitory," and three young ladies came to see a famous dancer who happened to be passing the time here until her train left.

—HELEN HAGAN,
Assistant Librarian, Georgia State
College for Women

Price Question Of Bookbinding

IN AN ARTICLE in the April 1, 1934, *LIBRARY JOURNAL*¹ a statement was made in connection with library bookbinding that "the price question has been taken out of our hands by the NRA". This would seem to imply that prices paid for rebinding would be set by the NRA and there was no question of any differentiation in prices possible, and all that libraries had to do was pay the fixed scale and try to get the best work possible for that scale. Competition, in other words, would be in terms of quality of work only.

This is the interpretation seemingly, that binders would like to give. A binder wrote recently, "owing to the continuous increase in the cost of production and upon orders received by our code authority governing the bookbinding industry, it is necessary for us to increase our prices". This matter was talked over with the head of a local NRA Compliance Board, who said there was no scale of fixed prices and no schedule of prices to which any binder had to adhere, so far as the NRA is concerned. What a binder must do is not sell below cost. However, if one binder is more efficient than another, has a lower rental or other differential, he can quote lower prices and there is nothing in the Graphic Arts Code to prevent this, the only provision being that his cost-finding system must be such as to show, upon challenge, that his lower price does not mean that he is selling below cost. There is, in the Code, in addition, a provision which allows one binder to sell below cost for a certain length of time, provided a competitor has put in a bona fide bid at a price lower than a first man's price. In setting any price under cost he has to report to the Graphic Arts Board giving the reasons.

One binder has stated that prices had to be set and maintained at some fixed figure as otherwise there would be a price war which meant lower wages. This does not seem possible as the Code sets up certain standards with respect to wages and hours of labor. All of this raises the question as to whether libraries are being sold a set of prices on the supposition that these prices are a decree of the government and cannot be touched or questioned in any way. Also, it seems that in some cases libraries are being told how they can have their binding done.

If it is correct that the binders can set up the prices they care to charge and within some limits, decide how they will do the work, will there not be a tendency to close the door to possible new or less expensive methods in the future of binding, and also to the possibility of the consumer bene-

fitting from something which might make him a more attractive book or a saving? Under the binders' price schedule three cents is charged for the stamping of the library name at the bottom of the back of the book. Recently some binders have been printing designs on the buckram used in rebinding. These designs are printed on the buckram in lots after the buckram has been cut. There is no provision in the binders' schedule against this and it can be done, and adds much to the attractiveness of the book. The question was raised with a binder as to whether when the printing was done the library name could not be printed at the same time. The answer was that it would be possible at practically no or very slight extra cost, but that if it were done a quantity would have to be made up for each library in advance. Then if the library decided to take its work elsewhere the binder would be losing a quantity of covers as they could not be used for any other library. This might be met by the library guaranteeing to send a certain number of books. However, the binder went on to say that under the binders' code this could not be done without the extra three cent charge for library imprint which is in effect now. The binders' code did not specify whether the imprint should be on the back or the sides of the book. The Graphic Arts Code is a law now and any infringement is subject to a fine or imprisonment for every offense, and the binder said "our code of minimum prices distinctly specified a three cent charge for the library imprint."² Here again the implication seems to be that the minimum prices set up by the binders themselves, are law.

Under the Library Binding Section of the Graphic Arts Code it has been stated that libraries in a position to do so cannot get the customary discount for cash within a few days, while on the other hand binders themselves can get this.

Does the code and the price schedule set up by binders make it impossible for libraries to benefit by some labor-saving device or some special binding unless all binders have the same efficiency? If one binder does evolve something such as the printed designs on the covers, may not the other binders, as one has already in this case done, raise the point of unfair competition with respect to it?

² Editor's Note: Bookbinders, both edition plants and library binderies, are under the Graphic Arts Code, as administered for this section of the industry by the Book Manufacturers' Institute. Binderies are required to sell above cost and, until an approved system of cost estimate can be worked out, they are permitted to present for approval a scale of "lowest reasonable costs" on which to build their quotations. These schedules have not yet been agreed upon, and no uniform minimum price schedules can therefore as yet be used by binders. Their costs are, however, already affected by the labor minimums and the textile and board increases.

Under such a system will there not arise what amounts to the thing that business has sometimes been accused of doing, "practicing a conscious withdrawal of efficiency"?

—WILLIAM WEBB
Librarian, Flint, Michigan,
Public Library

Junior Members Round Table

I HAVE READ with interest the various criticisms of the Junior Members Round Table, in addition to the reply of the chairman of that body in an article in the *A.L.A. Bulletin* for March, 1934, entitled "Why Junior Members?"

It is not my design to offer further unfavorable criticism but to advance the following suggestions which, because of their more definite and active implications, may influence a trend toward a more constructive and effective organization:

1. The question of the age limit of members may be relegated to its proper place. This is a subordinate issue. The name of the organization will automatically exclude the older A.L.A. members from active participation. However, if any of these people wish to join in the meeting and discussion, the group cannot but gain from their presence. In fact, I believe that we should solicit their attendance at meetings so that they can see and hear just what the round table is doing. If impressions are favorable, they can go a long way in furthering the Junior Members' interests.

2. In order to give meaning to and create interest in the necessarily infrequent meetings of the round table it is suggested that the administration arrange for an experienced librarian or professional person to give an informal talk on some topic of interest to young librarians. For example, the topics of publishing, importing, etc., of books, or, general talks by librarians qualified to discuss various phases of library work, are suggested. This, of course, would be in addition to the business portion of the meeting. It is not false contriteness when I say that we of the round table, in our inexperience, could well profit from the words of those who have attained their objective.

3. Toward a definite program of endeavor, and toward the awakening of every member's interest, the following is suggested: As has been customary, registration of members should be made, but according to a different plan. In order to reach the interest of each person, there may be made a classification of work. For example, the names of various A.L.A. committees may be set on the register. Signatures would be placed under the name of the committee whose work is of interest to the particular individual signing. From each small group so formed, the round table chairman could select a person to head that

¹ Winnie, Margaret. "A Librarian Looks At The Rebinding Budget." *Lib. Jour.* 59:301-302.

group. The round table chairman could then confer with committee chairmen of the A.L.A. and inform them that the junior members are prepared to do any supplementary work required or any work they see fit to assign. Upon assignment, the round table chairman then would correspond with the heads of each small group, laying out the problem. Upon completion, a report would be made to the round table chairman who in turn would report the work done to the A.L.A. committee served. Certainly helpful and constructive work would be accomplished and the prestige of the organization enhanced. In the final analysis we would not have to cast around in our inexperience to manufacture a project, the worth of which would be an unknown quantity. Theorizing and philosophizing should come only after much practical work, and years of experience.

For the further unification of the junior members it is suggested that A.L.A. Junior Members give impetus to the state junior organization movement, now barely started. Members from various parts of the country could be commissioned to pioneer in this movement in their states.

4. The Utopia of fraternizing may never be reached. However, in this direction, it is suggested that, after the formal meeting, adjournment be made to a room in which has been provided facilities for bridge playing or other card games, for dancing by radio or by orchestra through subscription, and for refreshments. Partially by this means and by working in groups can contacts be made which will be of service now and of invaluable worth in the years to come.

—EDWARD A. CHAPMAN,
University of Michigan

University Of Minnesota Report On Commercial Correspondence Schools

THE UNIVERSITY of Minnesota Press has just released a study relating to the field of adult education entitled, "Commercial Correspondence Courses and Occupational Adjustments of Men", prepared by Psychologists Charles Bird and Donald G. Paterson of that institution. This study is based on the records of two hundred and ninety-four men who had registered with the University of Minnesota Employment Stabilization Research Institute, ostensibly for the purpose of securing vocational counsel therefrom. One hundred and ninety-one of these men were unemployed at the time of their interview while one hundred and three were in an earning capacity, although the report indicates that most of these were employed in the lower wage brackets.

The study found that the educational capacities and vocational experiences of those examined were in most cases not in line with the type

of courses which they had been pursuing and the conclusion was drawn that many students were attempting to pursue correspondence courses for which they had little capacity and in only 28.6 per cent of the cases had had vocational experience within that field of endeavor. The intelligence tests given, however, indicated that these men had a higher mental age than the grade to which they had attained in the public schools. Thus many of those examined had probably been compelled to drop formal schooling for other than academic reasons and were taking correspondence courses as a means of compensation.

The study vigorously condemns correspondence schools on the ground that they have permitted many students to enroll in courses covering certain vocations when tests indicated that the students had little probability of success therein. The study recommends that vocational and aptitude tests be given adult students before they are enrolled so as to give guidance and eliminate the large "mortality" found within the field.

It should be pointed out that this study was incidental and merely a by-product of a larger investigation and therefore much of the data on which its conclusions are founded are quite limited and are not above serious question. The fact that the basis of the study was the case histories of only two hundred and ninety-four persons who presented themselves to the Employment Stabilization Committee, would probably invalidate most of its conclusions. Of more than three thousand persons registering with the committee, only 9.2 per cent were found to have taken correspondence courses, while the data for the entire adult population of the country is 16 per cent. It is quite evident therefore that the upper or better 40 per cent of the correspondence student body was not adequately represented in this study. Then again, only 31 per cent of those persons examined were found to have had any vocational experience in the same field as the course pursued. Three other more comprehensive and truly random sampling studies of this problem have been made, involving over one hundred thousand students, which indicate that the percentage of correspondence students pursuing courses in the same general field as that of their daily vocation ranges from 60 per cent to 90 per cent.

The recommendation that correspondence schools should utilize such vocational tests as are now available is also definitely at variance with the conclusions of Dr. Irving Lorge of the Institute of Educational Research, Teachers College, Columbia University, who during February, 1934 released his twelve-year study entitled "The Chimera of Vocational Guidance." Dr. Lorge concludes that "If in spite of proof of the impossibility of vocational guidance, counselors continue to concoct undemonstrable predictions, and continue to pretend to

wonderful knowledge, they will be charlatans—charlatans no less than the phrenologists who claim to read character; charlatans no less than the physiognomists who claim to discover potential criminals."

Again, the type of guidance conducted by the colleges and universities is held up in this study as being the ideal for the correspondence schools. Dr. Brummel in the Office of Education *Bulletin* 1932, Number 17, however, reports that 62 per cent of our 517 institutions of higher learning openly "advise students to follow their own interests in selecting their own courses." The practices of the correspondence schools therefore, may not be as bad as this study indicates.

This study and criticism of these schools is based primarily around the one idea of their failure to measure the ability or capacity of the student before enrolling. This of itself certainly is important—if possible. But there are other considerations which it appears should not be omitted when a study of this character is undertaken. All recognize that much of the world's work has ever been and probably always will be done by second and third rate men from a mental point of view, who have ambition and the tenacity to hang on until success crowns their efforts.

Surely the correspondence school cannot be as derelict as painted, if from one third to one half of its student body is recruited through recommendations of satisfied students. These schools are meeting a very definite social need not ministered unto by any other agency. Undoubtedly there are students enrolled therein who could have spent their money otherwise more profitably, but as a former college executive, I recognize that a similar observation might be made with equal propriety to all other types of schools, as well as to every other type of human endeavor.

—J. S. NOFFSINGER,
National Home Study Council,
Washington, D. C.

A. L. A. Thanks Carnegie Corporation

A SPECIAL resolution of the American Library Association expressing its thanks to the Carnegie Corporation for a permanent fund of \$2,000,000, recently completed, was presented by Miss Gratia A. Countryman, president of the Association, at a closed meeting of the corporation trustees at 522 Fifth Avenue, April 19. She said in part:

"You have placed this splendid gift in our hands with broad purposes and with an implied trust in the administration of the Association that the funds will be used to secure the best possible results in education through library service. . . . We are even now preparing a clean-cut program for the future in the interest of higher professional standards, nation-wide service and the building up of cultural social and spiritual values."

In The Library World

Retail Booksellers' Code Signed

THE CODE for the Retail Booksellers was approved by the National Recovery Administration on April 13. This Code becomes Schedule B under the General Retail Code, Section A having given separate administration to the Retail Drug Industry. These bookstore schedules have been the subject of long discussion in Washington since the first hearing on February 2. As finally agreed upon the Code covers all sales of so-called trade books and of textbooks to the ultimate consumer. Sales to the consumer by the publisher are included as well as those passed from the retail store.

In the section devoted to trade practice, price maintenance has been established at the list price to include all books for the first six months after publication, and if the books have been published in the first half of the year then the restriction carries until the January 1 following. This provision of price maintenance includes reprint editions, new illustrated editions but not reprints in the same form as the original edition.

After this period of price maintenance the books will be subject to the provisions of the General Retail Code which, under a new ruling of April 20, provides that all merchandise, except clearance sales, must be sold at cost plus 10 per cent to cover some part of the wage cost.

To this price maintenance clause of the Bookselling Schedules, which is the first of its kind in code making, libraries are made an exception as follows: Section B of Section 2—"sales of books to public libraries, schools and school libraries, colleges and college libraries, church libraries, charitable organizations, state reading circles and other public agencies for institutions and/or institutional library purposes only provided that if the Booksellers' Code Authority shall at any time, with the approval of the Administrator, fix discounts for such sales, discounts in excess thereof shall not be allowed. Any such discount shall not be increased that amount by special consideration". There are also exceptions covering the handling of clearance sales, bankruptcy sales, etc., and the use of books as premiums.

The Booksellers' Code Authority which is given power under this law to consider the fixing of discounts on library sales in the future is made up of nine members, four appointed by the Board of Directors of the American Booksellers Association; one by the Board of Directors of the National Association of College Book Stores Association, two members designated by the booksellers who are not members of either of these associations and in accordance with the plan provided by the Administrator,

two administrative members to be appointed by the Administrator, one of whom shall be appointed upon the nomination of the Consumers Advisory Board. The issuance of discount schedules will be subject to the approval of the Administrator.

Besides the National Code Authority there are to be special committees to study the booktrade problems including one Committee on Public Libraries. There has also been provided an Administration Price Control Committee. A committee to include an administration representative nominated by the Consumers Advisory Board, a representative of the Booksellers' Code Authority, a representative of the Trade Book Publishers' Authority, and a representative of the Authors League of America. Such committee shall, upon the demand of the administrator, or member of the committee, investigate and report to the Booksellers' Code Authority and the administrator any claim of unwarranted increase in a publisher's list price or any decrease in discount from publisher's list price to any bookseller or any other unwarranted increase and/or prices caused by increased or changing costs due to the National Recovery Administration.

The Code went into effect on its signing on April 13. The admission of a price maintenance feature in this Code was due to the analysis of the facts that were given to the Administration. Certain department stores had brought retail book prices down to wholesale cost, thus setting up losses which said department stores could make up on other merchandise but which in the case of a retailer who dealt only with books, could not be made up. The crisis which booksellers faced and which threatened to undermine the whole retail distribution of books to the serious disadvantage of book production and the cultural interests of the country was recognized by the Administration and by the Consumers Advisory Board and thus this provision was approved.

1934-1935 Scholarships For Graduate Study

AT A MEETING on March 16 and 17, 1934, fellowships or scholarships were awarded to ten librarians for the study of professional problems. Eight grants were made to residents of the United States, two to Canadian librarians. Three grants were renewals of former ones, to enable studies to be completed. The names of the successful applicants are given below. Seventy-eight applications were considered. The Committee on Fellowships and Scholarships consists of Harrison W. Craver of the Engineering Societies Library, Chairman; Essae M. Culver of the Louisi-

ana State Library Commission; F. L. D. Goodrich of The College of the City of New York; Fred Landon of the University of Western Ontario; Charles E. Rush of Yale University; and Adam Strohm of the Detroit Public Library.

From the United States

Sister Cecil Devereaux of St. Paul, Minnesota; Professor of Library Science, College of St. Catherine. A.B. (1929) College of St. Catherine; A.B.L.S. (1931), M.A. (1932) University of Michigan. To study the history and development of children's literature in one or more countries, and the conditions that assisted or impeded this development, under the direction of the University of London.

J. Periam Danton of Chicago, Illinois; Student at the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago. A.B. (1928) Oberlin College, B.S. (1929) Columbia University, M.A. (1930) Williams College. To investigate the processes of book selection in college libraries and evaluate them from the viewpoint of administration, under the direction of the University of Chicago.

Ethel M. Fair, of New Brunswick, New Jersey; Director of the Library School, New Jersey College for Women. A.B. (1906) Vassar College, Certificate (1916) Library School New York Public Library. To investigate methods for measuring the service of public libraries, under the direction of the University of Chicago.

George Freedley of New York, New York; Assistant in charge of the Theater collection, New York Public Library. A.B. (1925) University of Richmond. To study methods of cataloging, classifying and arranging dramatic and theatrical material in European libraries, under the direction of the New York Public Library.

Mary Helen James of New Orleans, Louisiana; Reference Librarian, Tulane University. A.B. (1929) Western College for Women, B.S. (1931) University of Illinois. To study the development of university and college libraries in the South during the twentieth century, under the direction of the University of Chicago.

Raymond C. Lindquist of Leavenworth, Kansas; Librarian of the United States Penitentiary Annex, Fort Leavenworth. A.B. (1927), B.L. (1930) University of Minnesota. For a study of the reading habits of prisoners and the preparation of reading courses, under the direction of Columbia University.

Evelyn Steel-Little of Ann Arbor, Michigan; Graduate student, University of Michigan, A.B. (1913), M.A. (1914) University of California, M.A. (1933) University of Michigan. For a bibliographical study of world classics in English, including a critical evaluation of translations, under the direction of the University of Michigan.

Jeannette J. Murphy of Notre Dame, Indiana; Librarian of St. Mary's College, A.B. (1926) Tabor College, Graduate (1928) University of Wisconsin Library School. To complete a classification scheme for Catholic books on religion, theology and church history, under the direction of the University of Chicago.

From Canada

Jean Thomson of Toronto, Ontario; Assistant in the Boys and Girls Division, Toronto Public Library. A.B. (1925) University of Toronto, Graduate (1925) Ontario Library School. To study dramatics from the viewpoint of the children's librarian, under the direction of the University of London.

Frances Trotter of Toronto, Ontario; Assistant in the Boys and Girls Division, Toronto Public Library. A.B. (1922) McMaster University, Graduate (1927) Ontario Library School. To study children's plays in their relation to library work with children and the development of reading habits, under the direction of the University of London.

United Staff Associations Dinner

THE FIFTH DINNER of the United Staff Associations of the Public Libraries of the City of New York was held at the Hotel Commodore Sunday evening, April 8, with an attendance of seven hundred. Miss Grace A. Conway, President of the United Staff Association, presided and Judge Edwin L. Garvin, President of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library, acted as toastmaster.

Dr. Howard Lee McBain, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, was the first speaker, and recounted the progress made by the Committee in the effort to secure pensions and establish salary schedules. He stated in part: "New York City should arrange a pension system for the librarians employed in the public libraries even though the institutions are administered by boards of trustees set up under the Carnegie endowment." He expressed confidence that any City administration that wanted to establish a pension system for the employees of the public libraries could succeed in doing so legally despite the technicality involved. Thus far, he pointed out, the City has taken the attitude that, because it merely provides the funds for maintaining the libraries, the

workers are not City employees. It was explained that when Andrew Carnegie built the libraries he put in charge boards of trustees and made a covenant with the City that it was to maintain them. The appropriations of the City now are administered by the boards.

Other speakers included Mr. Elwood Rabenold, another member of the Citizens' Committee; Mrs. William D. Sporborg, Director of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs; Chancellor Harry W. Chase of New York University; Julia Peterkin and Mrs. Robert Brûere, novelists, and Virgil Thomson. Mayor La Guardia was represented by Miss Pearl Bernstein, secretary of the Board of Estimate.

Gift Presented To Brooklyn Library

A COPY of Colen Campbell's monumental architectural work, *Vitruvius Britannicus*, published under royal auspices in London, in 1717, in two folio volumes, has been presented to the Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Library. The volumes are a gift from Adelaide Loretz, of 4 Chestnut Street, Baldwin, L. I., in honor of her brother, the late Charles F. Loretz, a former resident of Brooklyn and head of the engineering-firm of Loretz and Son. The work has been in the possession of the Loretz family for several generations and it was secured for the Brooklyn Public Library through the instrumentality of Trustee Dr. John H. Denbigh. The two volumes contain the plans, elevations, and sections of the regular buildings, both public and private, in Great Britain, at the time of publication, together with a variety of new designs, all of which have inspired architects of succeeding generations.

Library Planned For 1935

THE WORLD'S most important international library will be attached to the League's new \$5,000,000 palace in Geneva when it is inaugurated in 1935. A gift of \$2,000,000 from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has enabled the League to lay plans for a library research institute which will be the joy of world scholars. Plans to organize the library as an autonomous International Research Institute now are under consideration. The Institute library, although attached to the League, would be a separate institution with a distinct charter.

The new library will have room for 1,000,000 volumes. At the present time, only 13 years after its foundation, the League library possesses 180,000 books. Approximately 20,000 new volumes are added each year. The new building has three floors. On the ground floor and in the center of the building will be an information office containing the catalog and lending de-

partment connected with it will be a Museum room for exhibitions. There will be a newspaper and periodical reading room, a general reading room and a lecture room all on the first floor. The second floor will contain special reading rooms divided by topics, such as legal, finance, economics, history, mandates, opium, public health and communications.

New Building Is Completed

THE NEW building for the Library of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, to house one of the largest collections of agriculture in the world, has now been completed. It has been constructed with the funds supplied by the Italian Royal Commission for the administration of estates in the use of the Institute and is planned according to modern principles of library service. On March 6, 1934, the Commission handed over the new building for the use of the Institute.

Books Of General Interest

A COMPILATION of simply written, informative, and readable books suitable for use in connection with the current adult educational activities being conducted by the government and other agencies, has been made by Doris Hoyt of The New York Public Library under the joint auspices of the A. L. A. Board on the Library and Adult Education, the American Association for Adult Education, and the Commissioner of Education of the United States, with the aid of funds allotted by the Civil Works Administration. The compilation of *Books of General Interest for Today's Readers*, a sixty-page pamphlet, has been a tremendous piece of work. The compiler has sifted more than a thousand books in the search for simplicity. Textbooks have been excluded whenever possible and pamphlets have been listed only when they covered a subject in a simpler, fresher way than books. The aim has been to include only books which can be purchased for two and a half dollars or less, but in a few exceptional cases books which cost as much as five dollars have been listed. The degree of simplicity is indicated by three symbols—a star representing the simplest, a dagger the fairly simple, and a double dagger the more difficult. Enough books have been listed on each subject so that some of them may be found in any good library or bookstore. The widespread distribution of the list has been made possible by the generosity of the General Education Board; 11,000 copies are to be distributed by the government. Copies available at 25¢ per copy or for 15¢ per copy in lots of ten or more, may be purchased from the American Library Association.

Among Librarians

Necrology

WINIFRED FEHRENKAMP, Avery librarian at Columbia University, died in St. Luke's hospital on March 18, 1934 from an attack of pneumonia. Miss Fehrenkamp had a long and varied career in libraries. She came to Columbia in 1926 from Lawrence College, Wisconsin, to assume charge of the great architectural library, and she saw at once the possibilities for service that this library afforded. Her previous experience at the University of Illinois, where she had been librarian of the Ricker Library of Architecture from 1912 to 1923 had given her an excellent preparation. She took her degree in Library Service at Illinois in 1912, and had studied earlier at the University of Wisconsin. Like many good librarians she had taught school for a period in Milwaukee, and she had a fine sense of imparting information to those who needed it. She made many friends in the two Architectural schools, and the architecture faculty at Columbia will long remember her willing and careful assistance to them. In any notice of her life, mention should be made of her strong faith as a devoted churchwoman. She passes on and yet not entirely. We with whom she worked shall not forget her and her spirit of comradeship.

—ROGER HOWSON

Resignation

CARLINA MONCHOW after thirty-three years of service as librarian in The Dunkirk Free Library at Dunkirk, N. Y., has resigned her position. Her library has been a shining example of what a small library catering to several thousand borrowers should be. Situated about forty miles from Buffalo, and close to the Pennsylvania boundary, she was able to keep in touch with libraries throughout this section of the state. Western New York state has known her activities in club work also. She was First Vice President of The Federation of Women's Clubs, as well as their secretary, and as Chairman of various library clubs for a number of years, has been on numerous programs, giving stirring addresses each time.

Miss Monchow's first library experience came in The Brooks Memorial Library in Dunkirk. This was followed by a course in Albany in 1900, and in 1920 she took another advanced course for librarians, at the New York Public Library. She has been a member of the A.L.A. since the first year of her librarianship, and a very active member of the N.Y.L.A. for over a quarter of a century. The Library Board of Dunkirk express the deepest regret in accepting her resignation.

—MARY S. SAXE

Appointments

ESTHER BLOCK, formerly in charge of the Market Research Department of Klau-Van Pieterston-Dunlap Associates, Inc., is now in charge of the Market Research and Library Department of Scott-Telander, Inc., the recently organized advertising agency in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MRS. BERTHA OLAN CRAVETS, Syracuse '30, formerly cataloging assistant at the University of Pennsylvania Library, is now library assistant in the Catalog Department of Brooklyn College Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTHUR R. CURRY, Illinois '21, became librarian of the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas, on April 2. Mr. Curry was previously librarian of Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas.

ALDERSON FRY, Peabody, is now assistant in charge of the Meharry Medical Library of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

THEODOSIA HOTCH, Peabody, has recently been appointed librarian of Cox College, College Park, Georgia.

DORIS KENT, Toronto '33, has recently been appointed as an assistant in the Circulation Division of the Toronto, Canada, Public Library.

DOROTHY MACKEY, Toronto '33, has been appointed to the Circulation Division of the Toronto, Canada, Public Library.

CAROLYN ROSS, Toronto '33, has recently been appointed as an assistant in the Circulation Division of the Toronto, Canada, Public Library.

CONSTANCE STEPHENS, Toronto '33, is now an assistant librarian in the Circulation Division of the Toronto, Canada, Public Library.

OPAL STONE, Illinois '29, assistant librarian of Southern Illinois State Teachers College at Carbondale, has recently been awarded the Katharine L. Sharp Memorial scholarship for graduate work in Library Science at the University of Illinois Library School.

VIVIAN TOTTEN, Illinois '33, has recently been appointed general assistant in the Oriental Institute Library, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

ROMA WILSON, Toronto '33, is now an assistant librarian in the Circulation Division of the Toronto, Canada, Public Library.

Marriages

LUCY ALDRICH, Western Reserve '30, was married to Rev. E. Rudolph Walborn on January 1.

MILDRED CLAPP, New Jersey '29, was married recently to Ralph L. Chamberlin. Mrs. Chamberlin has been connected with the business branch of the Newark, N. J., Public Library for the last five years.

HAZEL BOWMAN, Illinois '31, was married to Henry Ward on June 29, 1933. They are residing at 403 W. 12th St., Sterling, Ill.

ELIZABETH CLARK, Western Reserve '30, formerly assistant in the Cleveland Public Library, was recently married to Paul D. Goodhue.

MORENE DUMAS, Illinois '32, was married to Jennings A. Smith on January 25. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will reside at No. 12, Sample Apartments, El Dorado, Arkansas.

LOIS EBEL, Illinois '31, was married to Mr. Robert R. Thompson on March 4. Mrs. Thompson will continue in her present position as cataloger at Manchester College Library.

CHARLES F. GOSNELL and Patricia de Aran were married on March 31. Mr. Gosnell is in the Preparation Division, Reference Department, New York Public Library.

GERTRUDE HANSEN, Illinois '32 and Emmett Lynch were recently married. They are at home at Kingston Court Apartments, Corner of 16th and King Streets, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

LOUISE KENDALL, Western Reserve '30, formerly assistant at the Highland Park, Ill., Public Library, was recently married to John W. Aldrich.

CORINNE M. LINQUIST, Illinois '31, was married October 8, 1933 to Mr. Franklin Calvin Hemphill at Waco, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Hemphill will be at home at 321 Ohio Street, Corpus Christi, Texas.

ELLEINE HARRISON McLELLAN, Illinois '27, was married January 26 to Frank Stones. They will make their home in Wooster, Mass.

GENEVRA PARKER, Illinois '30, was married to Mr. Austin True on January 27. Mrs. True is continuing her work as cataloger in the University of Iowa Libraries.

DOROTHY STRUGGLES, Western Reserve '31, formerly children's librarian in the Bay City, Mich., Public Library, was married to George C. Thornburg in September, 1933.

HELEN ELIZABETH WHITE, Illinois '32, was married to John Newton Lenthart on February 3.

English Librarians To Attend Conference

SIX ENGLISH LIBRARIANS, as follows, will attend the Montreal Conference through the courtesy of the Carnegie Corporation: R. J. Gordon, librarian of the Central Public Library of Leeds, Yorkshire; Edgar Osborne, county librarian, Derby Public Library, Derbyshire; James Ross, librarian of the Central Public Library, Bristol; R. D. Hilton Smith, sub-librarian of the Central Library, Hendon; P. S. J. Welford, secretary of the Library Association, London; and John Wilks, librarian of the University College Library, London.

Printed Material Available

A Variety Of Booklets, Pamphlets, Posters Available Free Or For A Small Charge

How to Enjoy Flowers. By Mrs. Bert Schiller McDonald. Published by the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association as a matter of public education. Contains many practical hints on the care of cut flowers and plants, pointers on the proper placement and use of flowers in the home and other interesting suggestions. Available free of charge. Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association, 490 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

Huntington Free Library. 9 Westchester Square, New York, N. Y. A booklet issued at the time this Library was opened, in 1891, containing copies of the addresses delivered, together with a picture of the library building and other pertinent material, will be sent for the cost of transportation (5¢) upon request.

Buffalo Museum of Science. Humboldt Park, Buffalo, N. Y. The following bibliographies made in connection with the work done with different groups at the Museum are available free of charge: Bibliography for the Hobbyist in the Field of Natural Science; Bibliography for the Hall of Heredity and Environment; Bibliography for the Hall of Physics and Chemistry; Books as Trailside Guides; Bibliography for the Hall of Astronomy; Bibliography for Gardenmakers; and Bibliography for the Hall of Plant Life.

What the Items of a Bank Statement Mean. By Stuart H. Patterson, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Free on request.

Sinclair Lewis Map of the United States. As it appears in his novels, with notes by Carl Van Doren. Free of charge upon request. Doubleday, Doran and Company, Garden City, New York.

Americana and Autograph Material. A monthly list. Available free of charge upon request. William Todd, Mount Carmel, Conn.

Lists of Rare Books. The following catalogs are available free of charge to librarians: American Humor (682 items); Prohibition (375 items); War of 1812 (650 items); Rhode Island (428 items); Americana (231 items); Theosophy, Spiritualism and Kindred Subjects (301 items). The Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vt.

Desserts, Salads, Candies and Frozen Dishes. Available free of charge upon request. Charles B. Knox Gelatine Co., Inc., Johnstown, N. Y.

Royal Desserts. Recipes and direction for using Royal Gelatin Desserts and Arrowroot Puddings. Standard Brands Incorporated, 595 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

Send Request for free material to the Editor of *The Library Journal*. Your request will be forwarded promptly and the desired material sent directly to you. Booklets, pamphlets or posters requiring remittance should be requested direct from the advertisers. If extra copies of any material are desired, please write the advertiser direct.

Planned Lighting. Complete catalog of all types of Curtis equipment (No. 754-L). Also included a mimeograph sheet giving pertinent facts on planning library lighting. Free on request. Curtis Lighting, Inc., 1123 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Food Economy. Recipes for left-overs, plain desserts and salads. By Mrs. Charles B. Knox. Available free of charge upon request. Charles B. Knox Gelatine Co., Inc., Johnstown, N. Y.

Dreer's Garden Book. 216 page catalog. Free of charge to librarians. Henry A. Dreer, 1306 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The School Shop. Vocational Bulletin No. 55. Covers methods of shop training. Of interest to school executives and others interested in this type of work. Available free of charge upon request. South Bend Lathe Works, 434 East Madison Street, South Bend, Indiana.

College of Agriculture. Bulletin Mailing Office, Madison, Wisconsin. The following bulletins may be obtained for 5c each upon application, as long as the editions last: Vegetable Cookery (Cir. 182); Food for Fifty (Cir. 248); Dramatics for Amateur Groups (Cir. 257); Home Canning and Jelly Making (Cir. 261); Canning Meats (Cir. 263); Outdoor Flowers for the Home (Cir. 212); House Plants (Cir. 222); Conducting the Business Meeting (Cir. 227); Home Gardens (Cir. 254); Rock Gardens (Cir. 134); Ways of Using Beef Liver and Hog Liver (Special Stencil Cir.); Cabbage in Old and New Ways (Special Cir.); Peas in the Diet (Special Cir.); Potatoes, Fifty Ways for Fifty Days (Special Cir.); Cranberries in the Diet (Special Cir.); Why Not Eggs? (Special Cir.); More Ways to Use Carrots; Let's Have Sandwiches; Making and Using Cottage Cheese.

New York University. Washington Square Library, New York, N. Y., offers the following material to librarians free of charge: American Philological Assoc. Transactions and Proceedings, vol. 59, 1928; *Atlantic Monthly*, vol. 39, Jan.-June, 1877; Archivos do Museu Nacional. Rio de Janeiro, 1929, vol. XXXI; Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: American and Canadian Committees on Modern Languages. Publication, v. 1; Wood, Ben.—New York experiments with new type modern language tests; Auge-Laribe & Pinot. Agriculture and food supply in France during War; Eco. & Social Hist. of the World War. Fontaine. French Industry during the War; Eco. & Social Hist. of the World War. Gratz & Schuller. Economic policy of Austria Hungary; Eco. & Social Hist. of the World War. Jeze & Truchy. War Finance of France; Governors' Conference. Proceedings of the 17th Conf. of Governors of the States of the Union. 1923-1927; Hague Conventions & declarations of 1899 & 1907; Michelson, Apostol, Bernatzky. Russian Public finance during War; Netherlands Series, vols. II-IV; Teachers of International law, Second conference of Proceedings, April, 1925; VanRousbroeck & Constans. Polichinelle Comte de Paonfier. Parodie inédite du glorieux de destouches. (1732) Paris, 1924; *Century Magazine*: vol. 80, May-Oct. 1910; vol. 89, Nov.-April 1914-15; vol. 92, May-Oct. 1916; vol. 93, Nov.-Apr. 1916-17; Goschen, Geo. Theory of foreign exchanges. London, Wilson, 1886; *Harpers Magazine*: vol. XII, Dec-May, 1855-56; vol. 132, Dec-May, 1915-16; International American Conference. Reports of Committees & discussions thereon, vol. 1, 1890; Justi, Carlos. Estudios de Arte Espanol, Tomo 1, (Biblioteca de Jurisprudencia, filosofia e Historia) Madrid; Konig, Edmund. Wundt, W.: Seine Philosophie und Psychologie. Stuttgart, 1901; Muttersprache. Jahrgang 41, bound and Jahrgang 43, unbound; Quarterly Review of Biology, vol. 1, 1926; Schons, Dorothy. Bibliografia de sor Juana Ines de la Cruz. (Monografias Bibliograficas Mexicanas. . . no. 7); U. S. Geological Survey, Miscell. Pub. no. 8, 1877; U. S. Interior Dept. Report of the Director of Geological Survey, 1893-94, vol. 4; 1895-96, vol. 4, pts. 1-3; U. S. Nat. Museum. (Smithsonian Inst.) Bulletin no. 76. Fisher. Asteroidea of the No. Pacific & adjacent waters. (Part 3). **Lee's Manual of Back Yard Gardening.** Thirty-two page booklet which presents information based on latest practices, with special attention to "findability." George W. Lee, Concord, Mass. Price .25¢.

Children's Librarians' Notebook

Reviews Of Juvenile Books By Children's Librarians

CAT'S CRADLE FOR HIS MAJESTY. By Margaret Baker with pictures by Mary Baker. Duffield. \$2.

Margaret and Mary Baker have made another delightful book for little people. This one is an amusing tale of a poor widow-woman who could do plain sewing while her son Pete earned his living by whittling clothes-pegs. They had a cat "Cinder" who earned his living when he was not asleep by chasing mice from the cupboard. The widow-woman and Pete had one other accomplishment. They knew more ways to make cat's-cradles than there were darns in Pete's stockings and when they had made all the kinds they knew they invented new ones. But with always doing plain sewing and whittling clothes-pegs they found it a dull sort of life, and decided to set out to see the world. But the world had little of variety to offer until they met a king on an island, who needed entertainment. The king was so pleased with their cat's-cradles that he employed them and built a little cottage for them at one of the palace gates, and over the door was a notice: CAT'S-CRADLE MAKERS TO HIS MAJESTY.

—ALICE E. BROWN

JOHNNY ROUND THE WORLD. By Andre and William La Varre. Junior Literary Guild and Simon & Schuster. \$2.

Johnny is the wide awake American boy who wants to know how other boys and girls live, and the photographs show what he discovered on his trip around the world. This is a very attractive book of photographs of children from forty-one different countries, with a brief sketch of their home life, both indoors and out. In every country of Europe, from Morocco and Mexico, there is a child in some characteristic occupation. There is a foreword by Burton Holmes and the photographs are by his photographer. Teachers will especially like this book, but for library use it would have been better if the print were larger, and covered the entire page, for an almost empty page does not remain clean long.

—MRS. KATHERINE WATSON

MR. M'TAVISH. Told and drawn by Marion Bullard. Dutton. \$1.

Scotch terriers seem somewhat overdone in print and picture just now, but this one tugs at one's sympathies. At three months he was a runt, which endeared him only the more to his small master and mistress, Thomas and Mary. Once he ran away on an adventure of his own. Once he was sent away while the children were visiting. But he always came back. The pictures are irresistible.

—ISABEL McLAUGHLIN

FARMER BOY. By Laura Ingalls Wilder. Illus. by Helen Sewell. Harper. \$2.

The simple story of New York farm life sixty-five years ago, as seen through the eyes of a little boy just nine years old. Almanzo helps with the myriad tasks and shares the pleasures of farm life as the seasons follow each other from spring to spring. The reading of this charming book is a treat which all boys from eight to twelve should not forego. Girls will like it, too.

—MARIE L. KOEGER

SKYSCRAPER. By E. H. Naumberg, Clara Lambert and L. S. Mitchell. Day. \$2.

A photographic picture book with text, about the building of a skyscraper—the Empire State Building in New York, in fact. The explanatory text is well handled, being interpreted in both prose and verse. The photographs are well chosen and printed in a dull finish. It is a logical, well planned piece of work, but it is not essential for a small library or one having limited funds.

—MARY R. LUCAS

RINGTAIL. By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming H. Crew. Oxford University Press. \$1.50.

There are few information books for the eight and nine year olds, such as the authors' former *Wagtail*, and the present book that tell a simple straightforward tale of wild animal life. Instead of creating the reaction, "I have read more about raccoons than I wanted to know," the youngster's curiosity is aroused to extend his reading. The conversations of the ever curious Ringtail with the other forest creatures is the method of carrying forward the action. The illustrations, black and white, and some with brown after the manner of wood cuts, add to the information and interest in wild life as well as to the artistry of the appropriate format. Worth adding to any collection.

—NORA BEUST

KLAAS AND JANSJE; Children of the Dikes. By Virginia Olcott. Silver, Burdett. 76c.

This is a story of the present-day life of two little Dutch children, Klaas and Jansje. We learn of the varied life and activities of Holland—life on a Dutch farm; a cheese market; Dutch festivals; tulip growing; dikes and windmills. Packed full of the manners and customs of Holland today, the book will be valuable to teachers. The story interest is subordinated to the factual interest and for this reason the book lacks some of the charm of the author's earlier stories, *Jean and Fanchon* and *Anton and Trini*. The illustrations are colorful and attractive.

—EVELYN R. SICKLES

AFRICAN SHADOWS. By Ugo Mochi. Ballou. \$2.

This book of African animals fills a very definite need in the children's department, although the size is somewhat inconvenient for library shelves. Had the index been arranged alphabetically it would have proved even more useful. Mr. Mochi has made the spirited silhouettes which distinguish this book, full of action and beauty. He has shown devotion for, and knowledge of animals in this work, which is alive and interesting as well as instructive. We hope that there may be a book like this on the animals of South America.

—MRS. KATHERINE WATSON

BETTER CITIZENSHIP FOR LITTLE AMERICANS. By Edith Wilhelmina Lawson. Illus. by Gave Woodring. Beckley-Cardy. 70c.

Moral stories on the subjects: good citizens take good care; pennies and nickels, dimes and dollars; minutes and hours; days and years. Essentially didactic, and not very well done.

—ISABEL McLAUGHLIN

THE STORY BOOK OF THINGS WE USE. By Maud and Miska Petersham. Winston. \$2.50.

It doesn't seem possible that we really have a book, well written and admirably illustrated on Houses, Clothes, Food and Transportation. But it is true. This book with its simple text and illustrations which in themselves tell a story and that with touches of humor, has so many uses that one scarce knows where it is most essential. The young "question box" of four will enjoy having it read to him and the second and third "graders" who are learning how other people live and what they do, will read it with delight. The publishers have done a very wise thing in issuing the book in four separate parts as well as in the combined form.

—MARY R. LUCAS

THE WINGED GIRL OF KNOSSOS. By Erick Berry (pseud.) With illustrations by the author. Junior Literary Guild and Appleton-Century. \$2.

Illustrations upon the walls of the marvelous palace of the Minos at Crete, and bits of broken pottery furnish costumes and theme for Mrs. Best's plausible tale of a brave free girl of that famous, long-lived civilization. The glider with which her father was experimenting caused him to be branded a magician. Inas, the daughter, loyal to her princess, had to flee too, but the glider saved her life. A spirited story on an unusual theme. The illustrations are taken from designs and paintings found in Crete.

—ISABEL McLAUGHLIN

GLORY OF THE SEAS. By Agnes Danforth Hewes. Knopf. \$2.

A swiftly moving tale of the first days of the clipper ships. The story opens with the news that the "Flying Cloud," built in Boston, has made the trip around the Horn to San Francisco in eighty-nine days. What thrilling news that was! The affectionate feeling for the clipper ship was expressed by Benny, of the merry brown face, when he called the "Flying Cloud," "the gladdest thing I ever saw." The story tells of young John Seagrave, who works as a clerk in one of Boston's shipyards, and of how he and his friends become dangerously involved in their efforts to help the escaped slave, Jasper. These were the days of the newly enacted Fugitive Slave Law which made the penalty for aiding escaped slaves extremely heavy fines, or even death. The character sketches of Donald McKay, the great ship-builder and Asa, John's uncle who resigns from the bench rather than yield to the new law, are very well drawn. Mrs. Hewes has told a gripping authentic story, with a bit of mystery and romance, which will hold the interest of the older boys and girls.

—MRS. KATHERINE WATSON

TOMMY'S PRESENT. By Beulah King. Beacon. 50c.

Tommy's Present is a Christmas story of a poor little school boy who, urged by an overwhelming desire to give his teacher a Christmas present, as the other children were doing, stole from a counter in big store, a small white elephant with red and gold trappings. He confessed his guilt to his teacher and was made to understand that his daily record of earnest effort and kindly deeds was the best gift a teacher could receive. The story tends towards sentimentality; the moral is too evident and the appeal is more for adult readers than for children.

—CARRIE E. SCOTT

THE FOREST OF ADVENTURE. By Raymond L. Ditmars. Macmillan. \$2.50.

Mr. Ditmars has drawn from his own and his friends' experiences on scientific expeditions in writing this interesting story of scientific adventure in the South American jungles. The group of adventurers include three boys, a photographer and several able scientists. The whole story from the building of the ship and the choosing of necessary equipment to the actual search for many rare and comparatively unknown animals and the triumphant return home is told entertainingly and in detail. The information given is accurate although the characters and the circumstances actuating the expedition are fiction. There are photographs of the jungle and some of its inhabitants in the back of the book but unfortunately no map of the expedition.

—HELEN NEIGHBORS

ZEKE THE RACCOON. By Rhea Wells. Viking. \$2.

The author of *Peppi the Duck* and *Ali the Camel* writes a lively story of our own country, the setting being in the Tennessee hills. It is of a small boy, his pet raccoon, and an understanding mother, who laughs at the raccoon's lovable ways and rescues him from mischief, such as scattering the feathers in her best feather pillows, upsetting the goldfish, and stealing ham from the pantry. *Ringtail*, by Mrs. Gall gives a charming picture of raccoons in their natural setting and is for a little younger group. Both stories show the habits of raccoons and both are delightfully illustrated. *Zeke* has border designs of fruits and quilt patterns and toys such as any boy might own. The colored pictures are in brilliant colors, just the type to delight children. The book would be a welcome addition to any Children's Room.

—J. ETHEL WOOSTER

TRAIN BOOK. By William Clayton Pryor. Illus. by photographs. Harcourt. \$1.

This is the story of a train journey telling of engines and tracks, signals and switches, berths and dining cars and will delight children who are interested in trains and train ways. The text is simple and does not pretend to be exhaustive, but it gives the information most necessary. The photographs are effective and dramatic, though they in some cases lack interesting and valuable detail.

—EMMA BROCK

JIM OF THE PRESS. By Graham M. Dean. Doubleday. \$1.75.

The subtitle of this book is "A Young Reporter's Adventures With the Associated Press." Jim Morse, eighteen years old and a senior in high school, starts his newspaper career in the little mid-western town of Kingsley while yet a senior. He works nights as a linotype operator for this small town paper and serves as correspondent for Kingsley and the adjacent territory for the Associated Press. Later he gets a reporter's job and at the State Capitol becomes an Associated Press Staff man. It is a swift moving tale and the boys will read quickly the somewhat disconnected account of Jim's newspaper experiences. Mr. Mitchell V. Charnlev, a member of the department of technical journalism of the Iowa State College, states that the story has authentic newspaper background.

—ALICE E. BROWN

ZORRA; the Biography of a Gray Fox. By Vance J. Hoyt. Lothrop. \$1.50.

A real fox and her story as told by a naturalist. Interesting and human, but for adults rather than the children; also for those interested psychologically in wild life.

—MARY R. LUCAS

Give And Take Of Opinion

I have for a long time wished that THE LIBRARY JOURNAL could have a section for the free exchange of opinion about books. There are often differences of opinion about books, as anyone who has seen a group of children's librarians together can testify. Often, too, a book which we as adults read with delight falls flat after we have tried it out on children. We learn by experience, slowly. We learn not to depend too much on our personal judgments about books; we read reviews avidly, and order and try out with children books which at first seemed dull and uninteresting to us. A library must be open-minded, and while it must of course include nothing cheap or shoddy, it should be broader in viewpoint than its children's librarian.

I cannot, because I so firmly believe this, feel at all sorry that Miss Gunterman felt that my review of *Lone Rider* in the December 15, 1933, LIBRARY JOURNAL needed a reply. Perhaps it did. There are often two sides to a question and a publisher and author certainly have a right to reply to any reviewer. Mr. Lake has never set himself up as an expert. I asked him to read *Lone Rider* because I knew he was thoroughly acquainted with the historical period the book describes and could judge it as a re-creation of that period more competently than I.

As for my review of *New Land* by Sarah Lindsay Schmidt in the February 1, 1934, issue, I did not intend to question Mrs. Schmidt's knowledge of vocational agriculture. What I did intend to question was the fact that all Sayre's and Charley's difficulties arose out of personal hatreds and jealousies rather than out of the difficulty of homesteading itself. There are, I am sure, teachers of vocational agriculture as wise as the one pictured in this book, and perhaps it would be possible for two green, city-bred youngsters to be so successful under his guidance as not to lose a single crop or a single animal. This however is a very ideal picture, and the book would have been stronger and, I still maintain, truer if they had had a few difficulties which were caused by something besides the animosity of an enemy. It is perfectly true that I know nothing about farming, but I had supposed that dealing with living animals and growing plants had something of the same unpredictable quality that life has; in spite of the best plans and advice it sometimes whips itself out of your fingers and will not be controlled. Mrs. Schmidt's book is, of course, a book-with-a-purpose and will be very useful in agricultural communities as a means of pointing a moral. Perhaps it is too much to expect of a book-with-a-purpose that it should also be a work of art.

—CLARA E. BREED,
Head, Children's Department,
San Diego, Cal., Public Library

LITTLE FOX, THE STORY OF AN INDIAN BOY. By Katharine Keelor. Pictures by Frederick Richardson. *Macmillan*. \$1.75.

Indian life among the Algonquins before Henry Hudson landed in Manhattan, told through the daily adventures of Little Fox and his family. Authentic information in story form easily read by children of fourth and fifth grades. The material was first used by the author at the Lincoln School and both text and illustrations have been checked at the American Museum of Natural History. A worth while addition to material on Indians for younger children which will serve to replace some of the older titles.

—HELEN NEIGHBORS

FIRE FIGHTERS! By John J. Floherly. *Doubleday*. \$1.50.

A very useful little book telling of the life of the firemen and modern methods of fighting a fire. It emphasizes the schooling and training required of firemen; the courage and fortitude required in fighting a fire. The splendid full-page photographic illustrations show exactly how firemen work, and show the latest modern fire-fighting equipment. The book will interest all boys who thrill to the scream of the fire siren, and it will be indispensable to the teacher who is developing a unit of work on Community Life. The text is simple enough to be read by fourth grade children, and the pictures will be enjoyed by even younger children.

—EVELYN R. SICKELS

BLUE BARNS. By Helen Sewell. Illus. by the author. *Macmillan*. \$1.75.

Helen Sewell's account of the doings of the kindly gander and the seven little ducks, which he took under his wing and piloted about the countryside, is amusing and the author declares, "is all true." The pictures are done in the modern manner and are beautiful in drawing and design. The book is a distinctive addition to the picture book library.

—EMMA BROCK

COMPLETE MODEL AIRCRAFT. By Edwin T. Hamilton. *Harcourt*. \$3.50.

Probably the best book of its kind for the average Children's Room. Though it seems expensive, it covers the field so carefully that it proves adequate for all interests. Plans and diagrams are clear and accurate. All types of model aircraft are included, as well as a complete aviation dictionary explaining all terms used. The author served in the British Royal Air Force during the World War, is Aviator Editor of magazines like *Model Airplane*, *Popular Science*, *Boys' Life*, and *Everyday Mechanics*. He is also well-known in the field of handicraft, being the author of *Boy Builder* and *Handicraft for Girls*. More comprehensive than Allen's *Modern Airplanes*, *How to Build and Fly Them*. Not so technical as Page's *Modern Aircraft*, which deals with airplanes themselves rather than models.

—J. ETHEL WOOSTER

THE GOLDEN IMP. By Josephine Chase. *Penn.* 50¢.

The mystery element in stories is a favorite one with boys and girls of teen age, and mystery stories are in such popular demand that this element is being exploited and many mediocre, worthless books are being published, primarily because they will sell. Such a book is *The Golden Imp*, a harrowing tale of lost treasure found by the correct solution of a cryptogram. The reader knows at once where the treasure lies hidden, and he wonders why the heroine is so dumb that she cannot solve the mystery without the aid of a cryptogram which at first seems so impossible of solution but which she finally reads without any great effort and finds a happy ending to all her troubles. Impossible plot, impossible situations, impossible characterizations, this book has nothing to recommend it, and is not worthy of a place on the shelves of any library. No money should be wasted on its purchase.

—CARRIE E. SCOTT

Calendar Of Events

May 5—New Jersey School Library Association, one day meeting at The Cabin, New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick, N. J.

May 17—Connecticut Library Association, spring meeting at Teachers' College of Connecticut, New Britain, Conn.

May 21-24—American Association for Adult Education, annual meeting at The Shoreham, Washington, D. C.

May 31-June 1—Massachusetts Library Club, annual meeting at Andover, Mass.

June 19-23—Special Libraries Association, annual meeting at Hotel Roosevelt, New York, N. Y.

June 25-30—American Library Association, annual meeting at Montreal, Canada.

June 28-30—Pacific Northwest Library Association, annual meeting at Marcus Whitman Hotel, Walla Walla, Washington.

August 30-September 1—Minnesota Library Association, annual meeting at Glenwood, Minn.

September 10-11—Wyoming Library Association, annual meeting at Laramie, Wyo.

September 24-29—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y.

October 10-12—Wisconsin Library Association, annual meeting at New Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

October 11-13—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at Hershey, Pa.

October 15-17—Missouri Library Association, annual meeting at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

October 16-18—A. L. A. Regional Conference, Southeastern and Southwestern Library Associations, joint meeting at Memphis, Tenn.

October 17-19—Nebraska Library Association, annual meeting at Kearney, Nebraska.

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Advance Book Information

Including Books To Be Published Between June 1 and June 15, Based On Data Gathered From Publishers. Issued Semi-Monthly. Juveniles And Text Books Not Included.

Ar: Fine Arts Dr: Drama Mu: Music Sc: Science
Bi: Biography Ec: Economics Po: Poetry Sp: Sports
Bu: Business Hi: History Re: Religion Tr: Travel

Non-Fiction

Abbott, Edith and others
THE TENEMENTS OF CHICAGO,
1908-1933

Housing problems in the poor districts of Chicago and the factors affecting them. By the Dean of the School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago. Univ. of Chic. Press, \$4. (6/34)

Atkin, William **Sp**
MOTOR BOATS AND BOATING

Directions for making and running small motor boats. Author was editor of *Yachting*, *Motor Boat*, and *Fore an' Aft*, and has contributed plans to *Motor Boating* for several years. Illustrated. Macmillan, \$2.50. (6/34)

Beard, Mary R. and Bruere, Martha Bensley
LAUGHING THEIR WAY

A defense of women's humor which discusses prose and poetry written by women since 1830. Illustrated with reproductions of pictures of each period. Macmillan, \$4. (6/34)

Berners, Lord **Bi**
FIRST CHILDHOOD

The author writes with sly wit of the English school system, his relatives and the flag-waving English people. Farrar & Rinehart, \$2.50. (6/1/34)

Bond, Horace Mann
THE EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO IN THE AMERICAN SOCIAL ORDER
Prentice-Hall, \$2.75. (6/34)

Bridges, Robert
COLLECTED ESSAYS AND PAPERS, XVI-XX

Five essays by the great English poet. Oxford, \$1. (6/34)

Brown, Edmund
DETERMINANTS OF INVESTMENT PRACTICE

A discussion of the principles which should govern a man in planning his activities along financial and investment lines. Lays down some general principles for the investor's guidance. Macmillan, \$2. (6/34)

Clark, Glenn **Re**
THE SOUL'S SINCERE DESIRE

A new edition of a book first published in 1925. The author tells of a practical technique of prayer which has benefited himself and others. Little, Brown, \$1. (6/8/34)

Crisler, Herbert O. and Wieman, Elton E. **Sp**
PRACTICAL FOOTBALL

A practical guide for teaching and developing football technique by the two well-

known coaches who put the Princeton team through the last season undefeated. For coaches, players and students. Illustrated. Whittlesey House, \$3. (6/34)

de Selincourt, Ernest **Po**
LECTURES ON POETRY

The lectures delivered as Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford by the author of *Dorothy Wordsworth*. Oxford, \$4. (6/34)

Fitch, G. W.
WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT ANNUITIES

What they are, how to acquire them, how to use them and their meaning for everyone. Author's article on the subject was one of the most popular ever printed in the *American Mercury*. Knopf, \$2. (6/11/34)

Gannett, Lewis **Tr**
SWEET LAND

Impressions of America gleaned from an automobile trip. Author is the daily book reviewer for the *New York Herald Tribune*. Doubleday, \$1.50. (6/6/34)

Gault, Edgar H. **Bu**
PERFORMANCE OF DEPARTMENT STORES: 1933

The latest of an annual series of studies in the Michigan Business Studies Series. Univ. of Mich. Press, \$1. (6/1/34)

Goodhart-Rendel, H. S. **Ar**
FINE ART

Four lectures: "The Materials of Art", "The Making of Art", "The Enjoyment of Art", and "The Criticism of Art". Oxford, \$1.50. (6/34)

Hasebroek, Johannes **Ec**
TRADE AND POLITICS IN ANCIENT GREECE

Deals with the disputed question of economic development in antiquity. Concerned only with pre-Hellenistic period. Author concludes that trade was relatively primitive. By a member of the faculty of the University of Cologne. Univ. of Chic. Press, \$2.75. (6/34)

IN THE LIGHT OF ST. AUGUSTINE **Re**

Passages from this author's work arranged in a continuous treatise which gives a coherent and representative view of his teaching. Edited by Fr. Przywara, well known German Jesuit philosopher who edited *A Newman Synthesis*. Sheed & Ward, \$2.50. (6/34)

Kloth, Dr. Helmut, ed.
THE BERLIN DIARIES: The Private Journal of General "X" of the German Ministry of War.

A frank statement of the events from the

fall of Brüning to the triumph of Hitler, revealing intrigues that led to the Nazi dictatorship. Publishers believe in its authenticity. Foreword by Edgar Ansel Mowrer. The editor is a close friend of General "X". Morrow, \$2.75. (6/13/34)

Lasker, Bruno and Holland, W. L., eds.
PROBLEMS OF THE PACIFIC, 1933

Proceedings of the Fifth Biennial Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Primarily concerned with economic conflict and control. Univ. of Chic. Press, \$5. (6/34)

Law, William
SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION IN COMMON STOCKS

The technique of stock speculation and the implications of the proposed stock market legislation. Revised edition of a book published in 1930. Author is a financial executive who writes anonymously. Whittlesey House, \$3.50. (6/34)

Lea, K. M. **Dr**
ITALIAN POPULAR COMEDY

A study of the influence of the Commedia dell'Arte on Shakespearean drama and other Elizabethan plays. Mainly a study of the Italian popular stage during the 16th and 17th centuries. Oxford, \$16. (6/34)

Lippmann, Walter
THE METHOD OF FREEDOM
The author believes that the essentials of free government are seriously challenged today and that "the methods of freedom provide a practical policy in the modern world." Macmillan, \$1.50. (6/34)

Luce, A. A.
BERKELEY AND MALEBRANCHE

A study of the origins of Berkeley's thought which shows that Malebranche had considerable influence. Based on an analysis of Berkeley's *Commonplace Book*. Oxford, \$3.50. (6/34)

MacBride, Thomas Huston and Martin, G. W. **Sc**
THE MYXOMYCETES

A taxonomic treatment of the group, based on the senior author's *North American Slime-Moulds*, 1922. Macmillan, \$6. (6/34)

O'Connell, His Eminence William, Cardinal **Bi**
RECOLLECTIONS OF SEVENTY YEARS

The autobiography of a poor boy who became a prince of the Catholic Church in America. Tells of his religious and intellectual progress and his friendships with distinguished people. Of special interest to Catholics. Houghton, \$3.50. (6/8/34)

Phillipotts, Eden**SONG OF A SAILOR MAN**

The story of a boy who goes to sea in a ship is told in verse. The second part tells of his adventurous life on a coasting steamer. Macmillan, \$2. (6/34)

Rohde, Eleanor Sinclair
GARDENS OF DELIGHT

Well-known English authority on early garden lore writes a practical garden book. Author of *The Scented Garden*, *The Story of the Garden*, and *A Garden of Herbs*. Hale, Cushman & Flint, \$5. (6/2/34)

Shakespeare, William
HAMLET

The first of the tragedies to be put in the *New Shakespeare Series* edited by J. Dover Wilson. Same format as the previous volumes, originally designed by Bruce Rogers. Macmillan, \$1.75. (6/34)

Sokoloff, Boris
VITALITY

A distinguished biologist summarizes for the general reader the work being done on the source of vitality in animals and human beings. Dutton, \$2. (6/14/34)

Stetson, Harlan True
EARTH, RADIO AND THE STARS

Brings together the results of recent scientific work in astronomy, geology and radio engineering and shows how radio communication is influenced by cosmic disturbances. By the Professor of Astronomy at Ohio Wesleyan University. Illustrated. Whittlesey House, \$3. (6/34)

Sutton, George M.
ESKIMO YEAR

A white man's adventures during the four seasons among Eskimos on an island in the mouth of Hudson Bay. Descriptions of their character, customs and myths. Illustrated. Macmillan, \$2.50. (6/34)

Ticknor, Caroline
MAY ALCOTT: A MEMOIR

A new edition of the biography of the artist sister of Louisa May Alcott, the Amy of *Little Women*. Tells of her studies in France, her marriage and her early death. First published in 1928 at \$3. Little, Brown, \$2. (6/8/34)

Tolman, R. C.**RELATIVITY, THERMODYNAMICS AND COSMOLOGY**

A volume in the International Series of Monographs on Physics. Written by a member of the Gates Chemical Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Oxford, \$9.50. (6/34)

Trend, J. B.**THE ORIGINS OF MODERN SPAIN**

This series of intimate personal sketches of the reformers and educators in Spain of the generation of 1868 gives a picture of the revolutionary movement which culminated in the Second Republic of 1931. Macmillan, \$2.75. (6/34)

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The author of *The Bow in the Clouds* sets forth his philosophy and its relation to other systems and examines the principal fields of human activity in the light of it. Of special interest to Catholic readers. Sheed & Ward, \$3. (6/34)

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An essay in critical bibliography. The author inquires into the sources of Hamlet and what Shakespeare wrote in his original manuscript. Macmillan, 2 v., \$6. (6/34)

Fiction

Adams, Herbert**MYSTERY AND MINETTE**

Minette's impersonation of another girl was complicated by kidnapping, mystery and romance. Author of *The Strange Murder of Hutton*, K. C. Lippincott, \$2. (6/14/34)

Attenborough, G. M.
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A love story with a heroine who is utterly feminine. By the author of *The Rich Young Man* and *Little Virgin*. Stokes, \$2. (6/5/34)

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Amusing and gently satiric novel of the college boy today. Set at Columbia University with scenes of campus life. Serialized in *N. Y. Herald Tribune*. Author was professor of English at Columbia, now president of Juillard School of Music. Bobbs Merrill, \$2.50. (6/1/34)

Dr

Farrell, M. J.**DEVOTED LADIES**

Sophisticated novel of a household in Ireland and a novelist who tries to make a match between two unusual people. Author of *Mad Puppets*, etc. Little, Brown, \$2. (6/8/34)

Gardner, Erle Stanley**THE CASE OF THE HOWLING DOG**

A man's nerves couldn't stand a dog's howling at night and Perry Mason takes the case because he sees more sinister implications. Big murder trial. Morrow, \$2. (6/13/34)

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Lehmann, Beatrix**RUMOUR OF HEAVEN**

A novel of character built around unusual people. By the sister of Rosamond Lehmann. A second novel, but the first to be published in America. Morrow, \$2.50. (6/13/34)

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First volume of the new novel by the author of *The Magic Mountain*. Retells the Bible story with character interest, humor, psychological and philosophical range. Translated by H. T. Lowe Porter. Knopf, \$2.75. (6/6/34)

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Mazeline, Guy
WOLVES

Novel of the decadence of a wealthy middle-class family in Havre. Goncourt Prize winner for 1932. Translated by Eric Sutton. Macmillan, \$2.50. (6/34)

Norris, Kathleen
THREE MEN AND DIANA

Novel of a beautiful girl who lived on the wrong side of the railroad tracks and returned from finishing school to work in a hardware store. Doubleday, \$2. (6/6/34)

Otis, Raymond
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Intense and unusual story of two men and a woman in a village in New Mexico. Action takes place at night when the village burns. Farrar & Rinehart, \$2. (6/8/34)

Prior, Loveday
A LAW UNTO THEMSELVES

A romance of thirteenth century Austria, in which the daughter of a feudal lord tries to civilize her gross monster of a husband. Well reviewed in England. Little, Brown, \$2.50. (6/8/34)

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A young man and an outlaw ingeniously solve range troubles in Montana. King, \$2. (6/12/34)

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Novel of a retired matador who tried to continue his fame in his sons, but is disappointed in all of them. Author of *Stal-lion*, *Spider*, etc. Little, Brown, \$2.50. (6/8/34).

Wells, Carolyn
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Widdemer, Margaret
BACK TO VIRTUE, BETTY

Gay romance of Aunt Minnie, a Victorian great-aunt, and the two small orphan girls she adopted. Author of *Years of Love*, etc. Farrar & Rinehart, \$2. (6/1/34)

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Postponements And Price Changes

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Calahan, Harold Augustin
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Macmillan, \$2.50. (6/34, postponed from 2/34)

Coe, George W.
FRONTIER FIGHTER

Houghton, \$2.75. (6/8/34, postponed from 5/11/34)

De Haas, Jacob
PALESTINE: THE PAST TWO THOUSAND YEARS

Macmillan, \$3.50. (6/34, postponed from 4/34)

Duke, Winifred
BASTARD VERDICT

Knopf, \$2.75. (6/11/34, postponed from 5/7/34)

Forster, E. M.
G. LOWES DICKINSON

Harcourt, Brace, \$2.50. (6/7/34, postponed from 5/17/34)

Hamsun, Knut
THE ROAD LEADS ON

Coward-McCann, \$3. (6/10/34, postponed from 4/34)

Hedin, Sven
A CONQUEST OF TIBET

Dutton, \$5. (6/6/34, postponed from 4/30/34)

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Univ. of Minn. Press, \$3. (6/1/34, postponed from 2/34)

Knox, Timothy
DEATH IN THE STATE HOUSE

Houghton, \$2. (6/8/34, postponed from 5/11/34)

LaFarge, Christopher
HOXSIE SELLS HIS ACRES

Coward-McCann, \$2. (6/10/34, postponed from 2/34)

Lomax, John A. and Alan, comps.
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Macmillan, \$5. (6/34, postponed from 5/34)

Macgregor, D. H.
ENTERPRISE, PURPOSE AND PROFIT

Oxford, \$4. (6/34, postponed from 5/34)

Meritt, B. D. and West, A. B.
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Univ. of Mich. Press, \$2.50. (6/34, postponed from 4/34)

Ormsbee, Thomas Hamilton
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Macmillan, \$4. (6/34, postponed from 5/34)

Ridley, M. R.
OXFORD CROSS-WORDS

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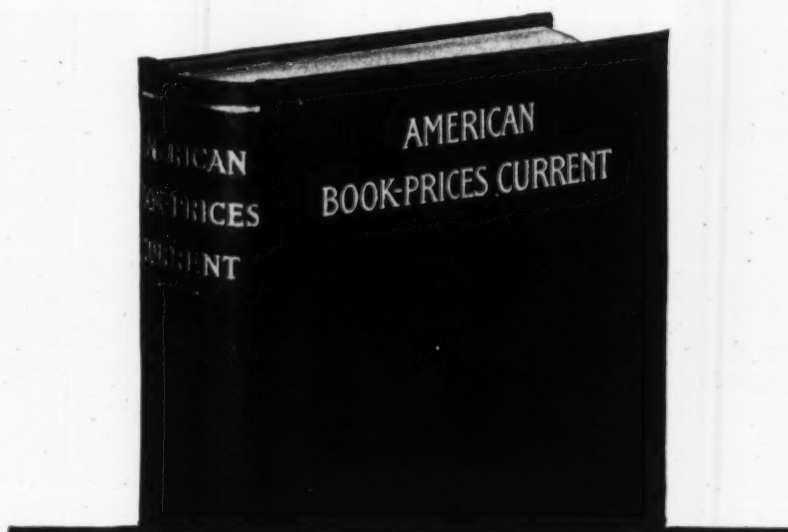
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